

## Lebanese bus crash kills 53 in Turkey

ANKARA (R) — A Lebanese tourist bus plunged into a ravine in eastern Turkey Wednesday and police said 53 people were killed. Most were Shiite Muslim pilgrims on their way to shrines in Iran. The bus, carrying 54 passengers, plunged off a bend at 8:30 a.m. (0530 GMT) near the village of Sonkya 18 kilometers from the town of Dogubeyazit on the Iranian border. A traffic police officer in Dogubeyazit told Reuters by telephone that 49 Lebanese, including 14 women and a child, died in the crash. Three Iranians, one of them a woman, were killed. Another woman of unknown nationality also died and a badly injured Lebanese man was taken to hospital in the town of Agri. A Lebanese diplomat said the bus belonged to a Beirut travel agency which has been organising pilgrim tours to Shiite shrines in Iran, notably Qom, for at least five years. Last year 6,270 people died on roads in Turkey, which has the one of the highest traffic accident rates in the world. In February, 22 Iranians were killed when their bus hurtled into an icy river in northeastern Turkey. A deranged Turk set fire to a Greek tour bus in Istanbul in April, killing himself and 34 Greek tourists.

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## Iraq restores Int'l telex link

NICOSIA (AP) — Iraq has resumed international telex communications after a seven-month interruption caused by the Gulf war, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported Wednesday. The director of the central office for telex services told INA that technicians reconnected the international telex lines with the main telephone switching board in Baghdad. Telex service covers all of Iraq's 18 provinces, INA said. "Work will continue to increase international telex lines and telex services will be improved during next week through adding new international lines," the news agency said. Iraq's telecommunications facilities were bombed by the allies in the Gulf war. Gradually, telephone service has been restored in the country, and Iraq announced earlier this month that some international calls could be made.

## Yemen signs gas accord with U.S. firms

SANA (R) — Yemen's oil minister, who returned Tuesday night from the United States, said he had signed protocols with two American firms on exploiting gas fields in the eastern region. The Yemeni News Agency quoted Saleh Ben Hussain as saying Hunt and Exxon would submit a final study on gas exploitation for development purposes in the next few months. Official oil sources say three new gasfields have been discovered in the region with estimated reserves of more than 10 trillion cubic feet. In 1989 the Oil Ministry estimated Yemen's reserves of natural gas at seven trillion cubic feet.

## Singapore's Changi again voted best airport

SINGAPORE (R) — Singapore's Changi airport has been voted the world's best for the fourth successive year by readers of the British magazine "Business Traveller," the Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore (CAAS) said. Changi won 49 per cent of the votes for best airport, followed by Amsterdam's Schiphol with 14 per cent and Zurich-Kloten with six per cent. CAAS quoted the magazine as saying.

## Morocco jails 6 students

RABAT (AP) — Six Islamic fundamentalist students have been sentenced to three months in prison due to clashes with police over library hours that left one student dead, the MAP news agency reported Wednesday. The court of appeals in Casablanca upheld convictions against the students for "violence against civil servants exercising their duties" in protests at Casablanca's University School of Medicine in April, MAP reported. The elected student council, composed primarily of Islamic fundamentalists, led protests last spring to demand that school administrators extend library hours ahead of exams. On April 18, club-wielding police charged protesters outside the university hospital. Some students sought refuge in the hospital, and one was crushed by elevator doors when he tried to crawl into a crowded lift. Fifteen other students remain accused of "theft, outrage and violence toward civil servants" that could result in five-year prison sentences, MAP reported.

## Police arrest Bhutto followers

KARACHI (R) — Police arrested more than 30 activists of opposition leader Benazir Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party (PPP) Wednesday in a crackdown after the killing of a police official, a PPP spokesman said. But a police spokesman said only 18 PPP activists were detained after a gunfight shot dead Sub-Inspector Malik Mohammad Ahsan Tuesday. He was investigating cases against Ms. Bhutto's jailed husband Asif Ali Zardari. The PPP spokesman put the number of arrests at 30. Police blame the killing on the clandestine Al Zulfiqar organisation.

## Back off, Gorbachev warns Yeltsin amid government changes

### Boris Pankin named foreign minister; KGB loses its powerful governing body

Combined agency dispatches

PRESIDENT MIKHAIL Gorbachev told Russian leader Boris Yeltsin Wednesday to stop encroaching on his authority, as Mr. Yeltsin's men consolidated their grip on key posts in the Soviet government.

With Mr. Gorbachev's approval, the Soviet parliament formally sacked the national cabinet in the aftermath of last week's attempt to overthrow him by hardline Communists.

Mr. Gorbachev Wednesday named Boris N. Pankin, a former ambassador to Sweden as the new foreign minister in place of a man he fired after the coup, state television announced.

There had been intense speculation that Mr. Gorbachev would ask Edward Shevardnadze to resume the post he resigned last December.

The announcement, read on the main evening news broadcast on Vremya, gave no other details but noted that the nomination must be confirmed by the Supreme Soviet legislature.

Seeking to bold the crumbling Soviet state together, parliament Wednesday approved a temporary administration, with members

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## Sharon gives detailed plans for settlement

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Housing Minister Ariel Sharon, in a speech to Israel's parliament, has disclosed his most detailed plans to date for expanding Jewish settlement of the occupied West Bank by tens of thousands.

Mr. Sharon said the expansion of occupied Jerusalem to include "more of Israel" and the West Bank was crucial to future housing plans. On Wednesday, Reuters obtained a transcript of his Monday remarks.

"We have set for ourselves a goal of guaranteeing that in Jerusalem, the capital of the Jews and the eternal capital of Israel, there will be a Jewish majority. We are proceeding today with a far-reaching vision that in the greater Jerusalem area there will be a million Jews," Mr. Sharon said.

Mr. Sharon said his plan was for Jerusalem to link up with the largest West Bank Jewish settlement, Maale Adumim five kilometers to the east, and for Maale Adumim to extend eastward to ridges overlooking the town of Jericho.

"This is going to be the longest

(Continued on page 5)

## Israel says Palestinian travel curbs eased

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israel has announced that Palestinians from the West Bank wishing to travel to Jordan would no longer have to formally clear their plans with the army.

Elie Shazar, spokeswoman for Israel's army, said the restrictions on travel to Jordan imposed at the start of the Palestinian uprising in December 1988 would be revoked Sept. 1.

"Since the uprising a Palestinian wishing to cross into Jordan had to buy an exit permit for 320 shekels (\$135) and then go to the military government for further examination," Ms. Shazar said.

"Now we have returned to the way it was before the uprising. The Palestinian buys the exit permit but no longer has to report for further questioning," she added.

Palestinians wishing to travel had their tax records checked and their backgrounds investigated for criminal and anti-Israeli activity before they were allowed to go, Ms. Shazar said.

However, Ms. Shazar said Palestinians banned previously

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10/10/1991

## Masri attends Libyan celebration

BENGHAZI (Agencies) — Prime Minister Taher Al Masri arrived here Wednesday to represent His Majesty King Hussein at a ceremony marking the end of the first phase of a Libyan desert river project. Mr. Masri, who is accompanied by the ministers of labour and health, is also carrying a message to Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi from King Hussein in reply to a message the King had received from the Libyan leader inviting him to the ceremony. Mr. Masri's visit to Libya is the second by a high-ranking Jordanian official since relations between the two countries resumed last October. King Hussein visited Libya in February a few days before the Gulf war ended. General Qaddafi invited Arab and other world leaders to attend the opening of the "great Man-Made river" Wednesday. The billion-dollar water project was started in 1983. It is designed to carry water from a large lake beneath the desert in the south through underground pipes to coastal cities in the north. Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak met here with Yasser Arafat for the first time since the Gulf crisis when the two leaders supported different sides.

## U.N. panel voices concern over Kuwaiti practices

By Caroline Faraj  
Special to the Jordan Times

THE SUB-COMMISSION on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights has expressed its deep concern over human rights violations committed by the Kuwaiti authorities against non-Kuwaitis in Kuwait, according to an official source at the sub-commission.

In a telephone interview with the Jordan Times, and Al Rai, the source said that the committee adopted a draft resolution in voicing its deep concern over reports on arrests without trial, torture, unjust trials, enforced or involuntary disappearances, deaths in custody and possible extrajudicial executions in Kuwait, as well as deportations and other abuses against non-Kuwaitis since the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait.

Concerned at allegations related to arbitrary arrests, torture, unfair trials, enforced or involuntary disappearances, deaths in custody and possible extrajudicial executions in Kuwait, as well as deportations and other abuses against non-Kuwaitis since the withdrawal of Iraqi forces.

Expresses its hope that the special rapporteur appointed pursuant to Commission Resolution 1991/67 will give due attention to alleged gross violations of human rights currently occurring in Kuwait and will inform the commission of developments affecting the situation of human rights in Kuwait since the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait.

The sub-commission expressed hope that a fact-finding mission, appointed March 6, 1991 based on the commission resolutions 1991/67, will be ready to give more attention to major human rights violations in Kuwait.

The source told the Jordan Times that the draft resolution was supported by 16 votes in the Iraqi forces."



His Majesty King Hussein with Austrian President Kurt Waldheim in Vienna (Petra photo)

## King arrives in London after thanking Austria for stand during crisis

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein arrived in London from Austria Wednesday on a private visit to the United Kingdom during which he will meet with several British officials.

King Hussein's talks in London are expected to deal with the

latest developments in the Middle East and efforts to convene an international peace conference.

King Hussein was received in the airport by senior British officials, Their Royal Highnesses Prince Mohammad and Princess Taghreed and the Jordanian ambassador in London.

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## Little progress visible after Iran-Iraq talks

NICOSIA (Agencies) — An Iraqi official left for home Wednesday after four days of talks in Tehran which apparently failed to resolve problems remaining from the 1980-88 Iran-Iraq war.

Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Manucher Mottaki, seeing off Iraqi Foreign Ministry Under-Secretary Sa'ad Abdul Majid Al Faisali, said further talks were necessary to resolve outstanding issues.

It said Mr. Mottaki accepted Mr. Faisali's invitation to visit Baghdad but did not give a date.

Baghdad had indicated Mr. Faisali's talks had not made much headway when on Tuesday night it refused Tehran's offer to help repair Iraq's Shiite Muslim shrines in Najaf and Karbala, damaged in an abortive post-Gulf war rebellion.

Mr. Mottaki told Egypt's weekly Al Masa'ir magazine that Palestinians would not mind a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict based on stages but bound by a timetable and eventually leading to self-determination.

He said if Israel agreed to give Palestinians self-rule in the occupied territories, they would request international supervision.

"But there is no clear and specific picture until now," he said. "We are about to go to the peace conference ... on two grounds: Land for peace and (U.N.) Resolutions 242 and 338."

Palestinian representation to the U.S.- and Soviet-sponsored peace conference remains the main stumbling block. Israel insists no PLO members or East Jerusalem Palestinians included.

Mr. Mottaki said if the United States wanted to help the meeting on time, it first had to resolve the issue of East Jerusalem and Jewish settlements in the occupied territories.

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat has reaffirmed that East Jerusalem must be included in the negotiations.

In an interview published in the early edition of Wednesday's Al Gomhouria newspaper Mr. Arafat raised five points that he said define the Palestinian position.

He said East Jerusalem should be subject to negotiation and Jerusalem Palestinians should take part in any Palestinian delegation.

Israel should withdraw from all Arab territories it occupies which include the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, Mr. Arafat added.

He also said Israeli settlements should be halted and Palestinians living there should be given international protection.

Mr. Arafat said Israel must give guarantees either to the Arab League or to Egypt that it will begin full implementation of the peace plan."

contact since March when the two neighbours resumed a war of words over Iraq's crackdown on Shiite Muslim and Kurdish rebels which erupted after the Gulf war.

Baghdad accused Tehran of sending saboteurs across the border and Iranian leaders renewed calls for the overthrow of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

Tehran, which remained neutral during the Gulf war and says Iraq's territorial integrity must remain intact, has called for re-sumption of contacts.

"For us the principle is to have relations with Iraq irrespective of who is ruling there," President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani said Saturday.

Mr. Velayati told Mr. Faisali Iran was ready to help repair the Karbala and Najaf shrines, among the most holy for Shiites, which were badly damaged in fighting between the army and rebels.

But the Iraqi Foreign Ministry said in a statement: "Let those who want to achieve political

(Continued on page 5)

## U.N. chief: Sahara plan goes ahead as planned

GENEVA (Agencies) — United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said Wednesday his peace plan for the Western Sahara would be implemented despite fresh fighting.

He said it was not for Morocco or the Polisario Front to decide on a timetable for ending the 15-year conflict over the phosphate-rich territory.

An upsurge of fighting this month after a two-year tacit truce has cast doubt on the U.N. plan to settle the conflict between Morocco and the Polisario guerrillas fighting for independence for the former Spanish colony.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar said a formal ceasefire would come into force on Sept. 6. It is to be followed by a referendum in January.

"It's my decision and I have informed them (the two sides) of my decision. It's as simple as that," he told a news conference.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar met a senior Polisario official Tuesday. He held talks this month with Morocco's foreign minister.

Morocco's King Hassan earlier this month asked for a deal in implementing the plan.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar said after meeting with Cornelio Sommaruga, president of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC):

"Sept. 6 remains the ceasefire date and from that date we will begin full implementation of the peace plan."

Mr. Sommaruga said the ICRC hoped to visit prisoners held by both sides, as provided for in the peace plan. "But we have not been able to start," he added.

Algeria has urged Mr. Perez de Cuellar to carry on with his peace plan.

"We reaffirmed our support to the secretary-general ... we encourage him to display tenacity and, if needed, firmness to implement the plan," Algerian Foreign Minister Lakhdar Ibrahim told the French daily Le Figaro in an interview published on Wednesday.

Mr. Ibrahim said the war over the Western Sahara had poisoned relations between Algeria, which backs Polisario, and Morocco.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar appealed to Morocco and the Polisario Tuesday to respect the proposed ceasefire.

The U.N. chief made his statement after talks with Bechar Moustapha Sayed, a representative of the Polisario guerrillas, at the United Nations building in Geneva.

"For me, it's Sept. 6 when the ceasefire has to start," Mr. Perez de Cuellar told reporters. "The peace plan must be respected fully."

In Madrid, a Polisario statement said five people were killed and 20 injured when Moroccan forces bombed the town of Tifariti Tuesday.

Tifariti is in the south of Western Sahara.

Mr. Sommaruga said the ICRC had been asked to verify their identity.

Israel demands proof of the fate of all seven of its servicemen missing in Lebanon before freeing any Arabs as part of a U.N.-brokered swap.

Defense ministry spokesman Dan Naveh said it was the first time Amal had said "publicly and clearly that the navigator Ron Arad was transferred from its hands to the Iranian Revolutionary Guards."

Mr. Arad is the seventh Israeli serviceman to go missing in Lebanon since 1982.

weapons," Mr. Berri told Reuters in an interview at his home in the village of Misalleh, about 50 kilometers south of Beirut.

"Israel has known about this for more than two years because the subject of these bodies is a matter of contacts with the ICRC."

"The Israelis want (the ICRC) to examine these bodies before releasing the detainees we are asking for but I want the 28 women released and then the bodies can be examined," he said.

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## No PLO-Hamas accord on PNC; contacts to continue

By P.V. Vivekanand  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Two days of discussions between the Palestinian mainstream leadership and Muslim fundamentalists have not produced agreement on key disputes over the composition of the Palestine National Council (PNC), but both sides have agreed to continue contacts, representatives from the two sides said Wednesday.

Ibrahim Ghosheh, who led the fundamentalist Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas) delegation to the talks held Monday and Tuesday, said there was no shift in the Hamas' demand for either 40 per cent of all seats in the PNC, the Palestinian policy-making body, or for United Nations-supervised elections to the council from among Palestinians living inside and outside the occupied territories.

"We have no intention to shift from these two basic demands," Mr. Ghosheh told the Jordan Times. "The Islamic movement is strong enough to substantiate this position," he said.

"They (the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation — PLO) have the choice; they can either give Hamas a minimum of 40 per cent of seats in the PNC or agree to hold elections to the council among the six million Palestinians both outside and inside" the occupied territories, said Mr. Ghosheh, the main representative of the Gaza-based Hamas.

"We agreed to keep all doors open for further discussions and will continue efforts to reach agreement," he added.

Mr. Ghosheh's comments implied that Hamas might be dropping one of its previous demands;

that the PLO drop its peace strategy adopted at the 1988 session of the PNC.

"The Islamic movement will definitely win a majority of PNC seats if elections were held today," he asserted. "This will give us enough influence to reverse any previous decision taken by the PNC," he said.

Hamas is an offshoot of the Muslim Brotherhood, the dominant political force in the occupied Gaza Strip, where over 70 per cent of residents are refugees from pre-1948 Palestine for whom any hypothetical peace settlement involving only the Gaza Strip and the West Bank will not mean much.

Most analysts believe that this realisation behind most Gazans rallying behind the Muslim Brotherhood, which is calling for the liberation of "all of Palestine."

Recent elections for local organisations in the West Bank have also underlined the growing strength of the fundamentalists in the territory, traditionally a bastion of Palestinian nationalism represented by the PLO rather than religious ideology.

Tayseer Aroui, a member of the Palestinian Communist Party who was among the PLO delegation attending this week's talks in Amman, indicated that the mainstream leadership was ruling out meeting the Hamas demands but believed that common groups could be found with the fundamentalist group if only for the sake of Palestinian unity against the backdrop of the American-led efforts to convene Arab-Israeli peace talks.

Abu Ali Mustafa, who represents the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in the

PLO Executive Committee, headed the PLO team to this week's talks with Hamas. Others in the team included Saji Salameh and Saleh Rafat of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine and Hani Al Hassan, a political advisor to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat.

"What is important at this crucial stage in the Palestinian struggle is unity among ourselves and this remains our objective throughout all contacts with our brothers in the Islamic movement," Mr. Aroui said.

According to Mr. Aroui, "most members of the PNC are elected officials of the various popular and professional Palestinian movements" and therefore the PLO leadership does not see any need for fresh elections to the council.

PLO Executive Committee member Mohammad Milhem has said that the organisation was willing to accept elections to the PNC if Israel permitted the process. "If any party can convince Israel to hold such elections it is more than welcome," Mr. Milhem has said.

Mr. Aroui said he did not believe that a PNC session scheduled to be held in Algiers on Sept. 20 hinged on an agreement between the PLO leadership and Hamas. "It could be delayed for a few days, but no postponement can be expected," he said.

Independent Palestinian sources speculated that the PLO leadership might go ahead and convene the council without Hamas if no agreement was reached, but will keep the door open by issuing an invitation for the fundamentalists.

However, said a well-informed independent source, difficulties with Hamas are not the main



Ibrahim Ghosheh

problem faced by the PLO to convene the PNC.

"The entire Palestine liberation movement is at a crossroads and the PNC has to come with definite decisions on (the American-led) peace process as and when it is convened," noted the source.

Senior PLO officials, including Executive Committee members, have said that the leadership was in favour of referring the entire issue of the proposed Mideast conference in October and Palestinian participation in the partly to the PNC. The PLO is seeking basic guarantees from the United States that Israel will withdraw from all Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war and will freeze all settlement activities in the occupied territories.

"There cannot be any ambiguity over any decision taken by the PNC over the peace process as and when the council is convened," noted the independent source. "Proper ground has to be laid before holding a PNC session, and the sheer complexity of the issues involved does not make it any easier for the PLO leadership," added the source.

They pick on our children, they kick our dogs," said the injured Soviet, who identified himself only as Grant. "They dance till 3 a.m. and this lobby is their playground. They wouldn't let anybody enter."

Like other Soviets, he spoke on condition his full identity not be used, fearing retribution.

The Ethiopians, who arrived with nothing but the clothes on their backs, have all their needs taken care of by the government, which recognised their cultural shock in moving overnight from

## Soviet-Ethiopian brawl highlights Israeli gap

TEL AVIV (AP) — His head bandaged after a brawl with the Ethiopians, a Soviet immigrant pointed at some of the African children playing in a Jerusalem hotel lobby and said bitterly, "they should be put on buses and taken somewhere."

The fight Monday night between Soviet and Ethiopian Jews in this hotel, crammed with immigrants from the two communities, left four Soviets injured.

And the violence highlighted the complexities Israel is facing as it struggles to cope with an influx of new arrivals.

The brawl made headlines in Israel because it added to a growing list of incidents: A fistfight between Russian immigrants and longtime Israeli residents; a kindergarten in suburban Tel Aviv that turned away two Ethiopian children; a backlash against locating trailer homes for immigrants in middle-class neighbourhoods.

The 650 Ethiopians at the Diplomat Hotel are among some 14,000 who were airlifted to the country last May. The 250 Soviet guests are among 290,000 who have flooded the country since mid-1989.

The Soviets and the Ethiopians embody some of the widest cultural rifts among Jewish immigrants to the country.

The corridors and staircases of the hotel swarm with Ethiopian mothers in white robes and Soviets in jogging suits. A melting pot, it is not.

"They put their dogs at us. They blow smoke into our faces. Yes, we are patient people, but if this continues we shall fight," said one young agitated Ethiopian, surrounded by friends.

"They pick on our children, they kick our dogs," said the injured Soviet, who identified himself only as Grant. "They dance till 3 a.m. and this lobby is their playground. They wouldn't let anybody enter."

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## Talabani accuses PKK of secret deal with Baghdad

SHIAOLAWA, Iraq (R) — An Iraqi Kurdish leader has accused Kurdish separatists in Turkey of maintaining secret ties with the Iraqi government for the last three years.

Jalal Talabani, head of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK), told Reuters the Kurdish Workers Party (PKK) had violated an informal pact among Kurdish groups not to have relations with a foreign government for the last three years.

Iraqi Kurds are discussing a draft autonomy agreement after negotiations with Baghdad which covered control of the rugged Iraqi-Turkish border, long a haven for smugglers and rebels.

Iraqi Kurdish guerrillas have loosely controlled the border since Western troops set up havens in northern Iraq for Kurdish refugees after an abortive rebellion against Baghdad in March.

But they are not known to have clashed openly with PKK guerrillas whose Aug. 4 raid on a Turkish frontier post at Semendil helped to trigger the Turkish cross-border attack.

Nine Turkish soldiers were killed and seven were captured in the raid on Semendil.

Iraqi Kurds near the Iranian border said Iranian Kurds based in Iraq mounted a similar assault on Iranian Revolutionary Guards just inside Iran several weeks ago.

They said several Revolutionary Guards were killed and others were captured, though some were later released. The Iranian Kurdish guerrillas retreated to a stronghold in Sidakan Valley inside Iraq with their prisoners after the attack.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

### Four Kurdish guerrillas killed

DIYARBAKIR, Turkey (AP) — Security forces killed four Kurdish insurgents in southeastern Turkey, the regional governor's office said Tuesday. Four Kurdish separatists, including two women, were killed in Siirt province Monday after they opened fire on troops patrolling the area, the governor's office said. Found on and near the bodies, it added, were four rifles, two hand grenades, two backpacks, ammunition and printed propaganda material. Meanwhile, in Sirkop province, security forces found the body of a Kurdish insurgent who apparently was killed when a booby trap he was handling blew up accidentally, according to the announcement. Kurdish guerrillas have been fighting since 1984 to set up an independent Kurdish state in southeastern Turkey where the borders with Iran, Iraq and Syria converge. Turkey's southeastern border with Iraq had until recently been the focus of a massive international effort to sustain and repatriate 450,000 Iraqi Kurds who fled after a rebellion failed in March 1982. Earlier this month, Turkey launched a week-long operation against the outlawed Kurdish Labour Party (PKK) insurgents' hideouts and training camps in northern Iraq.

### U.S. troops to stay on in Kuwait

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. forces will remain in Kuwait for "a couple of months" longer than previously planned, though in smaller numbers, the Defense Department said Tuesday. The 11th Armoured Cavalry regiment, which has been in the emirate since mid-June, has begun returning to its home base in Germany, but it is being replaced by a U.S. army task force of about 1,500 soldiers, the Pentagon said. The first of the 3,700 members of the 11th Armoured Cavalry regiment began leaving Sunday, and lead elements of the task force arrived in Kuwait Monday, said Pete Williams, the chief Pentagon spokesman. The administration earlier had indicated that all U.S. combat forces would leave Kuwait by September, although it held out the possibility of extending the deployment. Mr. Williams said it was decided to keep about 1,500 soldiers in Kuwait "for a couple of months" beyond September because Kuwait had made slower-than-expected progress in reestablishing its own military forces. Also in Kuwait are about 165 members of the Army Corps of Engineers, who are helping the Kuwaiti government rebuild services and property damaged in the war. Mr. Williams said the administration expected to complete an agreement soon with Kuwait on U.S. use of Kuwaiti military installations and the permanent pre-positioning of military equipment in the emirate. He declined to provide any details. Mr. Williams said that 41,000 U.S. troops remain in the Gulf area, including the forces in Kuwait. That is exactly half a million fewer than at the peak of the Gulf crisis. The remaining forces are mainly soldiers helping load U.S. military equipment for shipment out of Saudi Arabian ports and sailors in the Red Sea and surrounding waters.

### Family of Israeli navigator appeals to Iran

TEL AVIV (AP) — The brother of Israeli navigator Ron Arad, whose plane was shot down over Lebanon in 1986, appealed to Iran Tuesday to give Mr. Arad the "minimal rights every POW (Prisoner of War) deserves." Chen Arad was responding to an announcement from the secular Amal movement in Lebanon that said it had information that Mr. Arad had been sold to Iranian Revolutionary Guards for \$500,000 and was being held in Tehran. "We have said again and again ... that Iran is directly responsible for Ron's fate," Chen Arad said. "We appeal to Iranian president Hashemi Rafsanjani to give Ron the minimal rights that every POW deserves," he added. Mr. Ron is the seventh Israeli serviceman to go missing in Lebanon since 1982. His plane was shot down on Oct. 16, 1986. The pilot bailed out and was rescued. Mr. Arad, the navigator, was not heard from. Defence ministry spokesman Dan Naveh said in response to Amal's announcement on Mr. Arad that Israel had received no new information on the issue. Israel insists that any Lebanon prisoner swap include its seven servicemen. It has rejected demands to set the process in motion by freeing some of the Lebanese detainees it holds. It says it will make no gestures until it receives authoritative information on the fate of its missing men.

### Algeria moves to stop arms flow

ALGIERS (R) — Interior Minister Abdul Latif Rahal said Tuesday Algeria was taking special security measures in the Sahara to deal with arms trafficking and an influx of Tuareg refugees from a revolt in neighbouring Mali. "There is a state of insecurity in the south which is daily getting worse because of the armed rebellion," Mr. Rahal said in a radio interview. "Arms are circulating freely in this area (southern Algeria) and there is an influx of people fleeing military operations," he added. He said measures were being taken against arms traffickers and humanitarians aid dispatched to the area for refugees. Tuareg tribesmen began an uprising last year seeking greater autonomy in northern Mali. Clashes continued in spite of a January peace accord. "It seems there is at least a misunderstanding between the rebels and the Mali government and a rebellion has resulted. Leading to a situation of insecurity for our country," Mr. Rahal said.

### France charges man with Bakhtiar murder

PARIS (R) — A French judge has charged an Iranian with the murder of former Iranian Prime Minister Shapour Bakhtiar and his secretary, court sources said Wednesday. The man, Ali Vakil Rad, was extradited from Switzerland and charged Tuesday night after being questioned by Judge Jean-Louis Brugiere. He was charged with two counts of murder and belonging to a group carrying out a terrorist attack, the sources said. Mr. Rad was among the last three visitors received by Mr. Bakhtiar, who was killed on Aug. 6 at his home near Paris. Police in France, Italy and Switzerland are looking for two other suspects, both Iranians.

### Singapore, Turkey sign military pact

SINGAPORE (R) — Singapore and Turkey have signed an agreement on military training and cooperation, Singapore's ministry of defence said Wednesday. The pact covers exchange of military trainees, instructors and other personnel, the ministry said in a brief statement. "The Turkey-Singapore military training and cooperation agreement marks the first step in the enhancement of military cooperation between the two countries," it said.

### Other Flights (Terminal 2)

16:45 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
11:10 Colombo (RJ)  
11:15 Beirut (RJ)  
14:30 Madrid (RJ)

16:45 Doha (RJ)  
17:25 Larnaca (RJ)  
17:30 London (RJ)

18:00 Cairo (RJ)  
18:00 New York (American) (RJ)  
18:50 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)

19:15 Bangkok, Colombo (RJ)  
19:45 Jakarta (RJ)

20:00 Bahrain (RJ)  
20:25 Manila (RJ)

20:45 Kuala Lumpur, Singapore (RJ)  
20:50 Doha (RJ)

21:15 Cairo (RJ)  
21:30 New York (RJ)

21:45 Jeddah (RJ)  
21:50 Bahrain (RJ)

22:00 Doha (RJ)  
22:15 Kuala Lumpur, Singapore (RJ)

22:30 Doha (RJ)  
22:45 Doha, Muscat (GP)  
22:50 Cairo (MS)

### MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.

Apple ..... 650/550

Apricot ..... 700/600

Banana (Makannar) ..... 450/400

Banana (Colombia) ..... 450/400

Carrot ..... 270/220

Cucumber (large) ..... 200/150

Cucumber (small) ..... 340/280

Garlic ..... 230/180

Grapes ..... 900/800

Lemon (green) ..... 550/500

Lemon (yellow) ..... 500/450

Marrow (large) ..... 200/150

Marrow (small) ..... 150/100

Okra ..... 750/650

Onion (dry) ..... 150/100

Orange ..... 400/350

Peaches ..... 550/500

Plums ..... 550/500

Tomato ..... 500/450

Watermelon ..... 350/300

Watermelon ..... 350/300

### DEPARTURES

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

06:15 Agaba (RJ)

12:50 Paris (RJ)

13:15 London (RJ)

13:30 Larnaca (RJ)

14:00 Cairo (RJ)

15:00 New York (RJ)

21:00 Jeddah (RJ)

21:30 Bahrain (RJ)

## Handicraft centre students graduate

SALT (J.T.) — The first group of students graduated from the Salt Handicraft Training Centre Wednesday and received diplomas from Her Majesty Queen Noor.

The 22 graduates completed three years of training in several arts and craft.

After distributing the certificates, the Queen opened an exhibition displaying samples of the graduates' work in knitting and ceramics.

The Salt Handicrafts Training Centre was founded in 1987 with a \$2.1 million grant from the Iranian government within the framework of the technical assistance agreement between Jordan and Iran.

The project aims at training a group of local instructors to educate young generation of artisans, to create job opportunities for the citizens, to revive Jordan's cultural and traditional heritage and to also provide services to the local community.

## Trade delegation visiting Austria, hopes to increase economic cooperation between the two countries

JORDAN (Petra) — A Jordanian trade delegation will visit Austria Sept. 10 for talks on promoting trade ties with Jordan, according to an announcement Wednesday.

The delegation, which is to be led by Samih Darwazeh, chairman of the board of directors of the Jordanian Exporters Society, will meet with Austrian investors and businessmen, representing various industries.

During the six-day visit, the delegation said, the delegations' members will meet with Austrian and exporters unions and right-hand men dealing in barter trade.

They will also discuss the prospect of concluding deals on selling Jordanian products to Austria.

The Austria market has a large number of merchants who deal in a wide range of products.

## Israel says travel curbs eased

(Continued from page 1) "abroad," Mr. Kanaan said.

Police removed them from the building but took no further action.

Mr. Ashrawi and Mr. Husseini, who met U.S. Secretary of State James Baker during his peace mission to the Middle East, were released without charge but signed a \$2,000 bond to report to police if summoned.

The security sources said police chief Yaakov Turner reprimanded Sando Mazor, deputy commander of the criminal investigations unit, and Uri Shalev, chief superintendent of the police station.

Several months ago, activists of the Kach movement founded by late rabbi Meir Kahane spat at Mr. Husseini and attacked his car as he left Jerusalem police headquarters. Police did not intervene.

## Kurdish leaders meet on autonomy

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Barzani told his supporters this is the time to strike a deal directly with Baghdad. Kurds must not rely on foreign intervention to "save them," he says.

Mr. Talabani has returned from meetings abroad with British and Turkish Presidents. Turgut Ozal, who has apparently convinced that Kurds can now draw on considerable reservoirs of political support, especially in Europe, suggests that signing an agreement with the government of the Western government which have been trying to keep Iraq from invading Kuwait last year.

The PUK chairman has been trying to persuade Kurdish leaders that an international guarantee for autonomy might be possible if the Kurds do not rush into a hasty agreement.

Mr. Talabani has also insisted the agreement should place the city of Kirkuk firmly under Kurdish hands and that it should spell out specific steps for Kurdish reforms in Iraq.

Mr. Barzani said the draft agreement should place Kirkuk firmly under Kurdish hands and that it should spell out specific steps for Kurdish reforms in Iraq.

Mr. Barzani spent many weeks as chief negotiator.

Mr. Talabani was in Tehran Monday that relations could not be restored only after the remaining POWs were exchanged, borders were demarcated and Shatt Al Arab was dredged.

Turkey has used radio and television broadcasts and

air to encourage Kurds to return to their homes.

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## Minister of industry and trade satisfied with results of visit to Iran

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Industry and Trade Ali Abu Ragheb has concluded talks with Iranian officials, describing the outcome of his visit to Iran as very good.

The minister, who was in Tehran since last Friday at the head of a Jordanian delegation, held discussions related to economic and trade ties between Jordan and Iran and signed a letter of understanding on commercial cooperation.

"I felt (there was) a favourable response to Jordan's bid for increased cooperation in trade and serious attempts on the part of Iran to promote ties between the Jordanian and Iranian people," said Mr. Abu Ragheb in a telephone conversation with Radio Jordan Wednesday.

Mr. Abu Ragheb said he discussed with the Iranian minister of industry scopes of cooperation in joint industrial ventures. Most of the talks were conducted with a team led by Iranian Minister of Commerce Abdul Hussein Vahabi, who said that the two sides would exchange visits in the future to assess scopes of bilateral cooperation.

Both sides will organise trade exhibitions, participate in each other's international fairs and establish direct air routes between Amman and Tehran, the Iranian minister said.

According to Mr. Abu Ragheb, Iran will organise an international trade fair in a month and Jordan would be taking part in it. Jordan would be displaying products to acquaint the Iranian markets about the Kingdom's industrial goods, he added.

The two sides have agreed to



Ali Abu Ragheb

set up a joint committee to meet periodically in Amman and Tehran to follow up on the implementation of agreements between the two sides, the minister said.

Mr. Abu Ragheb also said that the two sides agreed to promote cooperation among the construction and contracting sectors in the two countries and that tentative agreements were reached on the exportation of Jordanian fertilisers and phosphate to Iran.

The Iranian Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported that Jordan was asking for such items as vehicles, fish and tobacco and offering to sell Iran phosphate, industrial products and fertilisers. Before his departure to Tehran, Mr. Abu Ragheb said Iran had agreed to buy 250,000 tonnes of fertilisers in 1991 in a \$65 million deal. He said talks in Tehran would cover the sale of phosphate and other products.

The two sides have agreed to

## Lack of medicine behind increased deaths — Iraqi doctor

AMMAN (Petra) — President of the Iraqi Medical Association Raji Takriti, who is also chairman of the Iraqi chapter of the Arab Emergency Health Committee, Tuesday reported an increase in the number of deaths caused by typhoid, malaria, fever, gastrointestinal infection, dysentery and malaria.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, upon arrival in Amman, Dr. Takriti said the destruction of the basic health infrastructure in Iraq such as hospitals, health centres and strategic drug stores has placed an additional burden on the medical establishment and affected the quality of health services provided to people.

He praised the efforts made by the Amman-based Emergency Health Committee, saying that it was able at this delicate stage to take medicine and food to Iraq at a time when his country was in dire need of such supplies.

In another development, Hassan Khirbi, president of the Arab Doctors Union, called on all international organisations to lift the food and medical embargo on Iraq to help save the lives of tens of thousands of Iraqi children and citizens.

## Royal Scientific Society agrees to study Jordan Valley contaminated water problem

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) will help control the treated water coming from the Khirbet Al Samra Waste Water Treatment Plant and the Zarqa River before it flows into the King Talal Dam and will also control the water in the reservoir behind that dam, according to an agreement signed Wednesday.

The agreement, which was signed with the Jordan Water Authority (JVA) and the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ), includes a study to determine the quality of treated water, the types of pollutants in the water, the source of these pollutants, the nature of the water in the dam, the changes to the water in the dam following the flow of the treated water into the reservoir and whether the water in the dam is useful for farming purposes or breeding of fish.

According to Ministry of Water and Irrigation Secretary General Mutazz Al Bilbeisi, the agreement will help control the quality of water and the source of its pollutants.

Dr. Hanif Mulki, RSS president, said that Zarqa River basin, which is 3,300 square kilometres in area and inhabited by nearly 1.5 million people, contains 60 per cent of the industrial and developmental activities in the Kingdom.

Because of this, he said, water and the environment in the region ought to be under strict control and the RSS has the capacity and the expertise to help supervise it.

The RSS can design special filters to help ensure there is sufficient amounts of useful water for farming purposes, Dr. Mulki said.



Mutazz Al Bilbeisi, secretary general of the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Hanif Mulki, Royal Scientific Society president and Abdul Aziz Wishah, Jordan Valley Authority secretary general

al, sign an agreement to help deal with the contaminated water in the Zarqa River and the King Talal Dam (Petra photo)

JVA Secretary General Abdul Aziz Wishah said that the RSS was planning to sign another agreement with the JVA in the coming few months on a study of the water in the King Talal Dam before this water reaches the farmland in the Jordan Valley River.

The King Talal Dam water is used to irrigate 60,000 dunums of land in the valley, Dr. Wishah said.

In the past agricultural season, farmers in the Jordan Valley complained that they received contaminated water from the King Talal Dam which was responsible for the loss of an estimated JD 60 million worth of crops.

Under the one year renewable

contract with the RSS, the latter submits quarterly reports providing comprehensive studies on the quality of water and offering recommendations on ways to deal with water issues, including controls to be taken to improve the water quality, according to Dr. Wishah.

Dr. Wishah also said that during 1991, the JVA discovered some indications of the increased presence of chemical substances in the King Talal water.

## Study on renovation of Salt district complete; financing remains biggest problem

By Maha Addasi  
Special To The Jordan Times



Ibrahim Badran

## Fair to be held in Morocco

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan is organising its second industrial fair in Casablanca, Morocco, in order to promote the sale of Jordanian products in that country's markets.

The fair, which will open Saturday at a ceremony to be attended by Moroccan Minister of Economy Abdullah Al Azmani, has been organised by the Jordanian Commercial Centres Corporation (JCCC).

A JCCC statement said that 99 Jordanian companies are taking part in the nine-day fair which will be displaying JD 1.2 million worth of products.

The fair is in implementation of a 1978 Jordanian-Moroccan agreement designed to promote economic and trade ties between the two countries.

Ministry of Industry and Trade Secretary General Ibrahim Badran left for Casablanca Wednesday at the head of an official delegation to attend the opening ceremony.

In a statement before his departure, Dr. Badran described Jordanian-Moroccan relations as excellent. He said that Jordan's exports to Morocco in 1990 amounted to JD 300,000. Jordan, in 1990, imported JD 900,000 worth of canned fish and traditional Moroccan industries, Dr. Badran added.

During his stay in Morocco, Dr. Badran said he would hold talks with officials at the Ministry of Economy and the private sector to pave the way for direct contacts between producers in both countries and to raise the volume of trade between them.

According to Dr. Badran, Morocco will organise its industrial fair in Jordan near the end of 1991.

Dr. Badran said he would discuss the prospect of operating a direct maritime route between Aqaba and Casablanca in order to boost trade. Another idea, he said, is the establishment of a plant in Jordan to produce traditional craft.

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan has participated in the meetings of the World Islamic Higher Council for Relief and submitted a report on the Kingdom's activities and services to the displaced people from the Gulf crisis.

Dr. Abdul Salam Al Abbadi, who is secretary general of the Jordanian Hashemite Charitable Society, took part in the meetings in Cairo and delivered a message from His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan to the council's President Sheikh Jad Al Haq.

In his message to Sheikh Al Haq, the Crown Prince outlined Jordan's role in providing relief to the hundreds of thousands of people flooding the Kingdom in the wake of the Gulf crisis, Dr. Abbadi said.

Nearly one million displaced persons arrived in Jordan seeking refuge from the Gulf region following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait last August.

In his message, the Crown Prince also referred to the present influx of Jordanian and

Palestinian expatriates evicted from Kuwait, where they had lived most of their lives. The message explained that 270,000 Jordanian and Palestinian expatriates, including 70,000 children under five years of age, have now returned to the Kingdom.

Prince Hassan's message outlined the activities conducted by

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed date and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

- ★ Art exhibition by Ibrahim Abu Rabb at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ Exhibition of ceramics by Iraqi artist Salama Jamil Al Nouri at Alia Art Gallery.

## Jordan Times

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## Water has to flow

THE ARTIFICIAL river whose first phase Libya has just completed is indeed giant in size and expenditure. Its sheer length, nearly 2,000 kilometres crossing the Libyan desert from the south to the north, makes it the longest artificial water tributary ever constructed by man. The \$14 billion spent on it makes it also a mega economic project that aims to provide the country with a basic infrastructure for the present and future. Given the critical role of water in any country's development, be it agricultural or industrial, such a venture as the Libyan river can go a long way to put the country on the right path towards a balanced development. The project is already dubbed as a stroke of technical genius. Hopefully it will be also an economic success in spite of its possible negative side-effects.

There has been some concern about the sovereignty issue, namely over the fossil waters that the project aims to tap. Other concerns have been expressed about the environmental implications of such a grand scheme. Sceptics meanwhile have voiced reservations about spending so much money when the quantity of water in the lakes deep beneath the Libyan desert may not justify the size of the investment. Yet every mammoth project of the size of the artificial Libyan river is bound to cause ripples across the world some of which may or may not be motivated by a genuine concern for the overall welfare or interest of this and other Arab countries. There will always be the chronic doubt of whether the billions spent on it would be money well spent from an overall Arab point of view. What if Sada's agricultural potential was tapped in favour of providing the Arab countries with a more definite strategic food security instead of gambling on the unknown is one important question that has been asked once and again.

This and other legitimate questions will always haunt even the best and most solid projects. On balance, however, the man-made river is a futuristic infrastructure that stands to serve not only Libya but also its neighbours with hitherto untapped and unexploited water wealth. As there is no future for any people without water, and in the knowledge that older civilisations were built where there was abundance of water, future of the Arabs and their civilisation and strength will hinge, inter alia, on ensuring the availability of water resources. Libya has taken a giant step in that direction and hopefully has set the stage for a brighter future for itself and its neighbouring Arab countries. Once this Libyan model has proven its strength and viability, the other Arab countries should draw the necessary conclusions and work towards closer cooperation and investment in achieving self-sufficiency in water and food supplies.

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

Al Ra'i daily said Wednesday that Western Europe would have restless nights following the disintegration of the Soviet Union and the emergence of conflicts in other European countries. The paper said that the only beneficiary of a weak Europe is the United States which is now intent on dismembering the Soviet empire and stirring conflicts in Eastern Europe as it watches and makes ready for the next moves, probably towards China and Japan, the remaining great powers in the world. The disturbances are emerging as the Western European nations are preparing to unify by the beginning of 1992 when conservatives and unionists would clash over unity issues, which could lead to regional conflicts, the paper noted. All these developments are brewing while Washington is watching and planning the next moves that would best serve its interests world-wide, the paper added. The paper advised the Western European nations to refrain from recognising the emerging states in Eastern Europe because such recognition has no value at all and could bring further burdens to them when they start offering assistance and helping the Eastern European countries to cope with the West. The paper said that spending on the poor nations of Eastern Europe is bound to weaken the Western countries, leaving the arena to the United States to embark on new adventures around the world. The paper said that Europe's role in the new world order seems to be that of a weak entity, subdued by the American power.

Sawt Al Shaab daily said Wednesday that His Majesty King Hussain's current tour of European countries to explain the Arab views with regard to the peace process is timely and of paramount importance. The King is making the visit in the course of Jordan's ongoing efforts to mobilise support for the Arab causes in the international arena and his visits to Austria, France and Britain are bound to contribute most positively towards achieving that goal, the paper said. It is important now to brief the Europeans on the current situation and to urge Western statesmen to take speedy action to implement U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 that would restore the rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland, the paper said. The King's address before the European Parliament in Strasbourg will shed more light on the current situation and will focus attention on the need for the coming peace conference to achieve concrete results so that the Middle East can enjoy peace and security, the paper continued. It said that Jordan, which has spared no effort since the occupation of Arab land in presenting the Arab views to the world, is now once again taking the lead in stimulating serious efforts designed to bring about a durable settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

## Things Jordanians need to avoid

By Safwan Bataineh

### 1) CLOSING the garage door while the engine is running:

Over the past few years, many Muslim fundamentalists, disillusioned socialists, and conspiracy theorists have sought to quarantine Jordan and preserve it in its unfinished form. Tourism was deemed a hotbed of espionage; tourists a bunch of spies, ceaselessly stripping the country of its sovereignty with every click of the camera. Foreign investments were reduced to nothing more than instruments for Zionist infiltration. And, of course, all occurrences on earth were but the products of secretive American designs (recently we learnt from someone who should have known better that even the failed coup in the Soviet Union was an American plot designed to elevate the stature of Boris Yeltsin).

These champions of isolationism want Jordanians to head for the mountain tops where, in the barren and desolate wilderness, their bodies and minds can be enfeebled into a dervish state of inane docility. However, the latter day berths fail to explain the glaring contradiction between their aims and the universal nature of their teachings, not to mention their inexplicable willingness to accept foreign financing and instructions into their own organisations. Could it be that they have an exclusive agency for cerebral imports?

Clearly, Jordan cannot afford such isolationist luxuries. Short on almost everything but human potential and dependent on foreign markets for its surplus of goods and labour, Jordan needs to open up more, not less, to the outside world and the free exchange of ideas, goods and capital.

So, while the engine of progress blasts on, consuming the fuel of honest labour and ejecting the fumes of ugly pollution, could someone please keep the garage door open?

### 2). Exploring Antarctica with a broken compass:

The global race for economic advantage has entered a new and uncharted territory. A developing nation needs to produce a rapid rate of advancement just to stay in competition for a slice of the proverbial pie. Moreover, this advancement must be to be constant, innovative, and accurate the first time around. A rather tall order by all accounts. Yet, an honest and serious attempt has to be made in pursuit.

Jordan has been blessed by a visionary monarchy and a hard working populace. Both have produced vast gains for the country in spite of a political and economic elite mired in conservatism and inertia; an elite whose main achievement is an archaic and regressive system designed to preserve the privileges of the status quo and hinder free and fair competition.

Today, this system remains largely intact (except for minor reforms forced upon an unconvincing bureaucracy by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank). Will the new generation politicians have the wherewithal and moral courage to reshape the system and effect the necessary changes required for a responsive and self-regenerative economy?

The journey of a thousand miles has to start sometime. So let's fix the compass and start.

### 3). Firing photons from a glass bunker:

Never in the history of mankind have so many people accomplished so little by talking so much: this is how Winston Churchill might have described the Arab and Jordanian state of affairs during and after August 1990. In Jordan, many people, including members of the legislature and the press corps, a few Cabinet ministers, and all seven of my hitherto non-political aunts, threw caution to the wind and lent expression to raw and unfathomable passion. Some, in my perception, took total leave

of their senses. But, not wishing to pour salt over open wounds, shall not dwell on that unfortunate period.

However, Jordanians, especially those who assume positions of responsibility, must review and analyse their words and deeds during the Gulf crisis and come up with an honest answer for one question: Did it further the interests of Jordan by all means? For a nation that fails to heed the lessons of history is bound to repeat past mistakes. And sure enough, before you could say the word "putch", a flood of unrestrained sensationalism came gushing through the popular press, wishing the Soviet peoples continued happiness under military dictatorship. Luckily, the speedy collapse of the coup preempted similar messages of goodwill from the Parliament.

I do not purport to offer explanations for these intermittent flights of fancy, for I really do not understand. All I know is that if we continue to subject other peoples to barrages of harsh and righteous raving while neglecting to put our own house in order we will eventually become a vulnerable punching bag for other nations to take a swipe at.

Burying our heads in righteous sands while receiving continuous body blows will not do any more. The country is in desperate need to break away from its current isolation, the cumulative product of unfortunate circumstances, misunderstandings and miscommunications, and to radically alter its outlook in order to promote friendships and the smooth interaction with the newly emergent world order.

Straight talk will rarely miss the mark. But bent logic and circular arguments will, like a boomerang, make an ugly hissing sound, vanish in thin air for a while, and reappear from nowhere to smack you right on the nose.

## Coup opens way for deep U.S.-Soviet nuclear cuts — analysts

By Charles Aldinger  
Reuter

WASHINGTON — The bungled Moscow coup and death of Soviet communist power have sharply reduced the prospect of nuclear war and opened the way for further deep cuts in U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals, defence analysts said on Monday.

Experts said the chance of an accidental, maverick or terrorist attack from a restive and fragmented Soviet Union is very low although there are no guarantees against an incident.

Some predicted in interviews with Reuters that the ascent of democracy in Moscow and Sunday's announced purge of old-line military officers have ripened chances for joint safeguards against maverick attack and for cutting nuclear missiles and bombs on each side to fewer than 1,000.

That would go far beyond the recently negotiated Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START), which would cut the strategic arsenals by one-third to

about 9,000 U.S. warheads and bombs and 7,000 Soviet weapons.

"It's hard to tell what the Soviet nuclear situation was during the coup despite subsequent assurances by leaders on both sides. But both sides know control over Soviet arms will be better if the number is cut," said Edward Luttwak of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies.

Only a few Soviet intercontinental missiles are stationed outside the Russian republic, headed by reformer Boris Yeltsin, and those arms appear to be firmly in control of Moscow, not breakaway governments or military factions, senior Pentagon officials told Reuters on Monday.

The officials, who asked not to be identified, said most Soviet nuclear weapons in the Baltic region were removed from that area even before the coup because of political unrest in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Private experts John Pike of the Federation of American Scientists and Lawrence Korb of the

Brookings Institution on Monday suggested that the total number of nuclear bombs and missiles controlled by Washington and Moscow could be cut to as few as 500 in the next decade.

"You don't have to worry about the Baltic republics wanting any nuclear missiles," said Mr.

Korb, a former assistant defence secretary.

"If anything, they and other breakaway Soviet states want to get rid of whatever nuclear stuff they have because that kind of thing makes them a target more than it enhances their stability."

In Moscow, Russian Vice Pres-

ident Alexander Rutskoi said on Monday that the Russian Republic is seeking a veto over the Soviet Union's use of nuclear weapons.

He said the republic wanted such a veto to prevent a repetition of last week's coup in which hardliners ousted President

Mikhail Gorbachev for three days and took control of the country's nuclear forces during that time.

U.S. Defence Secretary Dick Cheney said on Sunday the United States was confident there had been no threat of a Soviet nuclear strike during the brief coup. He declined to be specific.

## LETTERS

## Where are the managers?

To the Editor:

AT A time when Jordan is struggling to come out of an economic depression we have placed high hopes on the capability of the tourism industry to both help kick-start the economy and absorb some of the unemployment. While the intentions behind this plan are commendable, I cannot say as much of the manpower

is great, the sea wonderful, the climate exquisite and the mountains at sun-set just breathtaking. However, I cannot help but think that the standard and quality of service in Aqaba make it a one-time destination for the much coveted foreign tourist and very frustrating for the much needed national tourist. Why is it that something so beautiful must be so disorganized and allowed to be ruled by a politic of "laissez-faire." Where are the managers? the experienced people whose task is to insure that a guest will come back knowing that his/her expectations will be satisfied? Where are the people that are supposed to provide their subordinates with enough information to interact with guests, the people that should be up front in case of need for their presence arises?

"Margarita." And he was telling me how much fish I should order. I am the guest, I am paying, I like to be advised not told.

But I like Aqaba, it is still my favourite spot in Jordan, diving is great, the sea wonderful, the climate exquisite and the mountains at sun-set just breathtaking. However, I cannot help but think that the standard and quality of service in Aqaba make it a one-time destination for the much coveted foreign tourist. Why is it that something so beautiful must be so disorganized and allowed to be ruled by a politic of "laissez-faire." Where are the managers? the experienced people whose task is to insure that a guest will come back knowing that his/her expectations will be satisfied? Where are the people that are supposed to provide their subordinates with enough information to interact with guests, the people that should be up front in case of need for their presence arises?

And Aqaba is not an isolated case.

In July 1991, some friends and I drove to the Dead Sea and went to the hot water springs. After about two hours at the springs we were so hot that we decided we'd like to pamper ourselves and enjoy a few drinks while swimming. There being only one place where one can swim and drink at the same time, either in a pool or in the sea itself, we proceeded to the establishment.

Upon our arrival, the receptionist quietly collected the entry fee, consisting of JD 6 per person, which entitles the customer to the use of the sea, beach, beach-bar, fresh-water swimming pool, pool-bar and restaurant. Wouldn't you know it! When we descended, not only was the swimming pool empty (because there were finally cleaning it), but the beach-bar was closed. So here is an open bar, about 200 yards from the beach, and not a waiter in sight. Not only that, but it being four o'clock in the afternoon it was too late to have lunch, but too early for dinner.

I decided to see the general manager who, I was told, was in Lebanon and his replacement was in Amman. However, the financial manager was in the hotel, if I wished to speak to him.

The receptionist could not understand why I wanted my money back, whereas I could not understand why he did not understand.

In a further trip to the Dead Sea my friends obstinately wanted to go and have lunch at the hotel (we were within the right time frame), however, they soon changed their minds when the same receptionist insisted we pay the JD 6 non-refundable entrance fee just to use the restaurant.

The state of affairs of the service industry in the Kingdom is surpassed in gravity only by the amount of litter found at such natural attraction sites like the shores of the Dead Sea, Ma'in, Debbia Park and several other sites, but mostly Ma'in.

With my usual group of friends we backtracked the hot spring from the Dead Sea to Ma'in and just a few hundred yards before reaching the hotel we were walking in what seemed to be a discharge until we left the stream for the paved road. But even then, things did not improve. Litter included half watermelons, shoes (lots and lots), construction material, plastic, cans, dolls, bags and so on.

In conclusion, I would like to point out to those responsible for the wellbeing of the tourist infrastructure, that the lack of competition in places like Agaba, the Dead Sea and Petra, is no excuse for the quality of service in these same areas. At a time when the peace process seems likelier than ever before, we are faced with the prospect of renewed tourist influx. This is the time to shape up things and to get on the bandwagon, so that when the day comes we won't be caught off-guard and find ourselves running after it. The object is to present an image that appeals to the foreign tourist and that will make him come back more times. The object is to present an image to the national tourist that will make him proud of what the country has to offer him and his whole world. The object is for us to become models and leaders in the region in terms of efficiency, creativity and service.

Let's clean up our shores, our menu-folders, our hotel-rooms and the national parks.

Let's have the managers up front to form and inform standards and pass on their competence. Also, let the managers be accountable and take responsibility for the upkeeping of the environment they are operating in. It is never too late to start and there is always room for improvement.

Guide Room  
P.O. Box 916  
Amman - Jordan

The Jordan Times welcomes letters and contributions from readers on any subject they wish to tackle. Letters intended for publication, however, should contain the writer's full name, preferably address as well. Names can be withheld only on request and under special circumstances. Letters are subject to editing. The newspaper is not responsible for the return of manuscripts.

## Analysts ponder what Soviet Union would be like under Yeltsin

By Donald M. Rothberg  
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials who once viewed Boris Yeltsin as an opportunistic demagogue who was making life miserable for Mikhail S. Gorbachev now see him as a strong bet to emerge as the next leader of the Soviet Union. Uncertain is what that might mean for U.S.-Soviet relations.

President George Bush on Monday sought to avoid the appearance of taking sides in the ongoing power struggle within the Soviet Union.

"It's not a choosing either-or," he told a news conference. "It's not for the United States to say whom we're dealing with."

As Mr. Bush and his advisers walked a diplomatic tightrope, analysts of Soviet affairs pondered what it might be like dealing with Mr. Yeltsin rather than Mr. Gorbachev.

Mr. Yeltsin's election two months ago as president of the Russian Republic established him as a force to be reckoned with. His defiance of the abortive coup against Mr. Gorbachev thrust him into a position of equality with the man whose overthrow he thwarted.

Mr. Gorbachev was a communist who once was a communist. Ronald Reagan felt comfortable with a Soviet leader who was on a path toward democratic reform. No U.S. government officials were heard to mourn when Mr. Gorbachev dumped Mr. Yeltsin from the politburo in 1987.

Mr. Yeltsin was portrayed as overzealous, a reformer whose demand for immediate change would upset Mr. Gorbachev's chance to reshape Soviet society. "In Washington, people were

sceptical some time back when we were making his rise," said one government official with experience dealing with Mr. Yeltsin. "They viewed him as opportunistic and a demagogue," said the official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Mr. Yeltsin has strong backers in the United States and they

claim the Russian leader has been a victim of a media whose judgment was clouded by support for Mr. Gorbachev.

"I think some snug American journalists with a keen interest in Mr. Gorbachev chose to treat him as a clown in the face of dramatic evidence to the contrary," said S. Frederick Starr, president of Oberlin College and an expert on Soviet affairs.

Mr. Starr said reporters accepted uncritical anti-Yeltsin stories planted by the KGB.

"Mr. Yeltsin's gotten a bum rap," said Allen

## West understands Jordan's problems, but when will the Kingdom get the aid?

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN—As Jordan grapples with the mounting problems posed by the massive flow of returnees from Kuwait and other Gulf states, Western and Japanese governments say the Kingdom's appeal for assistance to help it face the situation is under consideration.

At the same time, spokesmen for the concerned countries' missions in Jordan say the call, issued by His Majesty King Hussein during a meeting earlier this month, was mostly taken in a political context rather than an appeal for direct economic assistance.

"His Majesty's remarks were seen more against a political backdrop than economic or financial," said a senior French source. "Our government is of course very sympathetic to Jordan in the position (the Kingdom) finds itself in," he added.

The King's appeal came after thousands of Jordanian and Palestinian expatriates started returning from Kuwait as a result of a de facto expulsion policy adopted by the emirate in the form of making life unbearable for the expatriates

through arbitrary detentions and trials, termination of employment contracts and refusal to admit expatriate children in schools.

The King denounced the Kuwaiti moves as violation of human rights and called on foreign governments to intervene and seek an end to the Kuwaiti measures as well as help Jordan shoulder the financial strain imposed on it by the massive increase in its population.

Western diplomats said the Jordanian request was transmitted to their respective governments immediately for action. Some of the missions in Amman said they had started consultations with Jordanian officials on specifics.

Most diplomats said their governments were willing to help Jordan cope with the situation, and that the process could be made much easier if the Jordanian government presented specific requests detailing nature and form of assistance the Kingdom requires.

"His Majesty's call for assistance has been conveyed to Washington and the matter is under consideration,"

said a spokesman for the American embassy in Amman.

The spokesman recalled that Assistant Secretary of State John Kelly, in a satellite interview last week, had referred to the appeal and said that he expected Jordan "will be the beneficiary of (international) assistance."

That appeared mostly to reflect the present status of the Jordanian call to most other governments, including members of the European Community (EC) and Japan which have extended financial assistance to the Kingdom to help it tackle the adverse economic impact of the Gulf crisis.

"The British government has taken a careful note of what His Majesty had to say and understands the serious implications for Jordan" in the return of massive numbers of expatriates, said Henry Hogger of the British embassy.

"We have already established a dialogue with the (Returnee Welfare Committee) to pinpoint specific areas of Jordan's needs," he said.

Japanese Ambassador Taduki Nonoyama said he had forwarded the Jordanian call to Tokyo. "I am unable

to say at this time what the outcome of the study will be," he said.

Mathias Meyer, counsellor at the German mission, said it was unlikely that Bonn, which has extended JD 330 million in aid to Jordan in 1990 and 1991, will send any more cash assistance to Jordan this year.

"The (Bonn) government understands the Jordanian position and is willing to help," said Mr. Meyer. "But I believe that such assistance will be channelled through international organisations involved in trying to help the returnees."

An official at the European Community (EC) delegation in Amman said he had not received any Jordanian request outlining the areas of need.

A senior Jordanian official said the government was following up the Kingdom's appeal with the EC headquarters in Brussels.

Western diplomats rejected suggestions that the crisis in the Soviet Union might have had a delaying effect on European and Japanese decisions vis-a-vis the Jordanian request.

"These are two different issues; the Jordanian request

is purely humanitarian and something very well understood," said a senior official at a European mission in Amman. "There is no reason that the Soviet development should have any bearing on Jordan's appeal for help to solve a major humanitarian problem," the official added.

While none of the diplomatic representatives could affirm that assistance would definitely be on its way to Jordan, most of them expressed optimism that their governments would respond positively to the Kingdom's appeal.

A spokesman for the Italian embassy said the Rome government was considering the Jordanian call positively but was awaiting detailed, specific requests of the nature and form of assistance the Kingdom needs.

An economic adviser at a Western mission said the Jordanian appeal was definitely expected to have a positive impact on the Kingdom's efforts to have part of its foreign debts written off.

"I'd say that the Jordanian government should concentrate on this area and step up its contacts for debt relief," he said. "Most government creditors are very understanding of the Jordanian position and debt relief is one way they could extend assistance to the Kingdom."



His Majesty King Hussein greets returnees from Kuwait at Queen Alia International Airport (Petra photo)

According to economic analysts, Jordan needs at least \$1 billion in the short term to accommodate the returnees and provide basic education and health services of an acceptable level. Long-term projections range between \$7 billion and \$10 billion to absorb all the returnees into the productive sector through offering jobs involving a comprehensive solution to the chronic unemployment situation in the Kingdom.

## Even bowling requires killer instinct

By Jon Miller

MANILA—Ariane Cerdona opens her front door with a tired smile. Her 10-year-old daughter, Ashley, tags along to see who is calling. When Cerdona leads her guest inside and clicks on an electric fan, she walks with a pronounced limp.

"It's my knee," she explains with a look of resignation. "I hurt it in an exhibition. I still don't know how serious it is, but it looks like it might keep me from going to Singapore next month." Could it threaten her career? "I hope not," she says with a shrug.

Ariane Cerdona is clearly not one to whine about her misfortunes. Mental toughness was what won her the women's bowling title three years ago in the Seoul Olympics. And mental toughness has been her ticket through a real-world sequel to that storybook event. With a round, pleasant face and an easy smile, she doesn't look much like an athlete, let alone an Olympic champion. At 29 she is a little on the heavy side and shorter than she looks in pictures. But the walls and shelves of her living room tell an impressive story. Every surface is covered with cups, plaques, medals, photographs and trophies.

There is a bronze medal from the Goodwill Games in the U.S. in 1990, a silver medal from the World Games in Germany in 1989, and trophies from her victories in the Masters in Hong Kong in 1985, the Kent All-Stars in Malaysia in 1989 and the President's Cup in Indonesia in 1989 and 1991. There are trophies for each of the 37 national titles she has won since she started bowling in earnest in 1981.

And then there is the most

prized possession, the gold medal from Seoul, which she keeps hidden in another room. "Bowling, riding a surge of popularity in Asia, was an exhibition sport in the 1988 games, making its first Olympic appearance since the 1940s. The medal is different than the medals for regular Olympic events, Cerdona explains, turning it over in her hand. Then she apologises for its wrinkled cloth necklace. "They used it on TV, and this is the way they returned it," she says. "I suppose I should iron it."

Cerdona was not the best-known woman bowler from the Philippines, let alone the tournament favourite, when she went to Korea, but the timing was perfect. Spurred by a rivalry with her friend Bong Garcia, and ticked off by reporters who snubbed her when she arrived in Seoul, she summoned the singlemindedness that she first discovered as a child when bowling on weekends with her uncles and cousins.

"People started to expect me to win all the time," she recalls. "But you can't win all the time. It's not like in athletics, where you have a time, and you know that if you run this time you're going to win. Bowling is different. In certain tournaments, even if I bowl my average of 197, I can't win."

She also suffered from overexposure: Too many tournaments, too much travel. "I felt I was becoming stale," she says. "In 1989 I didn't join the eliminations for the Philippine team. I didn't join the Asian team ... you have to keep that kill feeling, the need to win every tournament you enter. There was a time when all I was looking at was the end of the tournament. So I decided to lay low, and wait until I was in a fighting mood again."

She says the time is now right. She is satisfied with family life, although she does plan to go to the U.S. for six months to try her luck against stiffer competition. Her life-style has hardly changed since she started winning — she still lives in her mother's house — but her income allows her new comforts. Her husband has just taken his dentistry exam. "Bowling for me now is a livelihood more than anything else," she says.

"When you win, it's more pay than working from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. in an office."

On gets the sense that Cerdona's passion for bowling is at bottom a passion for self-sufficiency. She says she has been addicted to the sport since she was 9, but only after she started a family did she really feel the need to win. "When I got married and had



Ariane Cerdona

a kid, my attitude toward bowling changed," she says. "When I was single, I didn't need money so badly. Then all of a sudden I had a family to take care of. I had to earn. So I took bowling more seriously. I knew I had to win all the time. It was a must situation, it was survival. And that improved my mental game."

While she is technically good, she says her mental game is what sets her apart. "The physical skill — you develop that when you're just starting to bowl," she explains. "Once you develop that muscle memory, everything goes automatically. The thing that helps you in big tournaments is your mental game, how you react under pressure, how you perform on crucial shots."

Cerdona is quick to point out that her average, which is at least 20 points below what the best professional women bowlers are rolling on the American circuit, is largely a function of the poor quality of Asian lanes. "In

## Egypt's smokers dump cigarettes for the shisha

By John West

Reuter

CAIRO — From five-star hotel terraces to alley-way cafes, many of Cairo's legions of smokers are dropping Western-introduced cigarettes and returning to the traditional waterpipe — but for very different reasons.

"It's fantasy," said Ibrahim Shabani, manager of a smart waterfront restaurant at the Gezira Sobeaton Hotel where a meal can cost 100 Egyptian pounds (\$33), as much as some civil servants earn in a month.

"We've always had shisha (waterpipes), but it's become the fashion in the past two years. Everyone wants to be traditional," he added.

Below on the terrace, Abdul Salah Youssef Al Shabani, an industrialist, puffs contemplatively on a pipe and looks out towards floodlit fountains in the middle of the Nile.

"It's according to our custom," he said. "That's how merchants learnt what was going on in the souk (market). They sat down with a shisha and tea, enquired after each other's health, how much the price of gold was, how much silver."

He tipped the coal-boy, who deftly packs hot embers on the bulb of the pipe, five pounds (\$1.50).

Many of Cairo's more expensive restaurants and cafes now offer waterpipes to the city's smart set, along with mint tea and traditional Arab delicacies.

In the city centre, the trend may be the same but the rationale is very different.

"It's cheaper because I smoke less," said Mahmoud Hassan, 38, squatting in front of his shanty. "A box of shisha tobacco costs me the 35 piastres (10 cents) and lasts two or three days. If I have a packet of cigarettes in my pocket, it's gone that day."

Prices for imported Western cigarettes have risen about 70 per cent in the last three years, to more than three pounds (\$1) per pack of 20. Local brands are no longer considered cheap by

ordinary Egyptians at 1.35 pounds (40 cents).

As in other developing countries, Egyptian smokers are increasingly aware of the health risks and surveys indicate tobacco use is declining.

But the habit is still much more prevalent than in the more health-conscious West. Workers smoke in offices, banks, when riding their bicycles in the city's chaotic traffic, and even in restaurant kitchens.

Shisha waterpipes, sometimes called Narguiles or hubbly-bubbles, work in much the same way as Western tobacco pipes. By sucking on a wooden mouthpiece to a snake-like tube often one metre long, the smoker draws tobacco burnt by live coals down from a bulb through a decorated bottle full of water and into his mouth.

Shisha adepts consider the elaborate preparation and total attention required part of its relaxing effect. Shisha, they say, is for contemplation.

"The filter provided by the water is not complete, and shared pipes may spread tuberculosis," Dr. Omar added.

"Also, the waterpipe requires stronger breathing which can lead to emphysema," he said.



Shopkeepers in Cairo city centre spend their free time playing backgammon and smoke the shisha.

### THOUGHTS FOR THIS WEEK

There is only one success — to be able to spend your life in your own way.

Christopher Morley, U.S. writer (1890-1957)

When you have got a thing where you want it, it is a good thing to leave it where it is.

Sir Winston Churchill, British statesman (1874-1965)

The rotten apple spoils his companion.

Benjamin Franklin, U.S. statesman (1706-1790)

Joel in 1980

## Modern languages

By Maha Addasi

Hi, goodbye and all the swear words that come in between is almost all what people learn of a new language. They may learn the numbers too, up to ten, that is, and then two minutes later remember only the first five.

So that is all you retain of a language. Ask someone who knows.

Embarking on a new project of learning a third language I equipped myself with all the tapes, books, and dictionaries necessary and then registered in an "intensive: Learn a language in 30 days" course. But I was no better when I finished the course than when I started. It was bonjour, au revoir and all the swear words which I do not credit the language course for learning. That was of my own doing. Call it dedication, call it homework. Call it what you wish but the point remains that I did not learn much besides that.

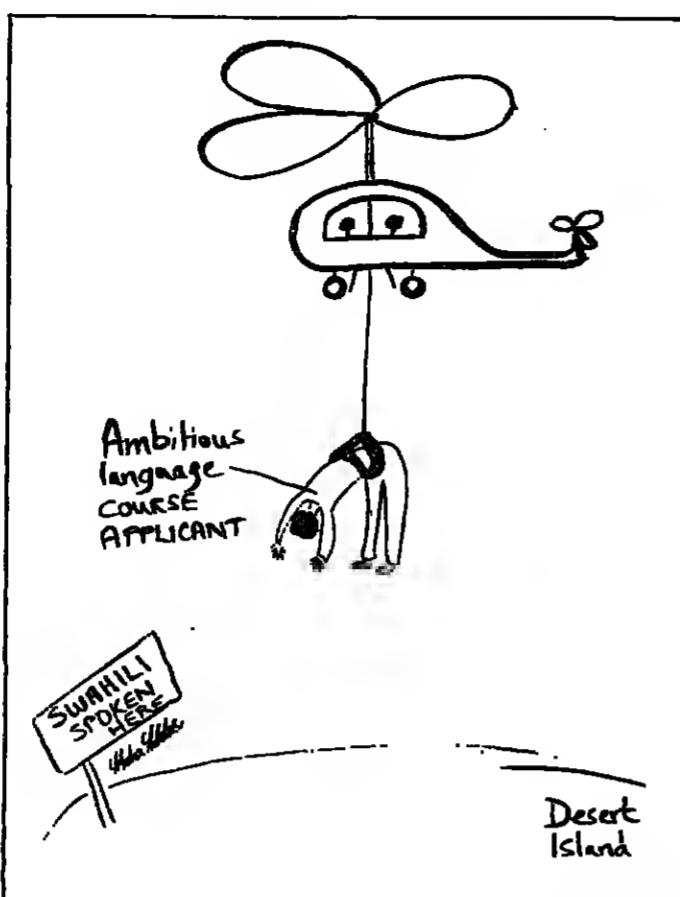
Of course "they" told us to watch programmes in French and avoid reading subtitles. "practise with people in the course, and read." All to no avail.

However I have arrived at a conclusion. Unless the course includes a section where I am dropped from a helicopter on a desert island where the inhabitants spoke French and the situation is a matter of life and death where I would be crawling for food... Only then will I be able to benefit from the language course. Only then would I learn. I just love working under pressure.

I always wondered why people asked me that gem of a question about my mother tongue when I was abroad. "How many letters do you have in your alphabets?" I used to think who even cares? What kind of question is that? But closely ensuing that question came my personal favourite of a question that went something like: "Do you know all your alphabets?"

Only now do I realise that those people were mentally applying the process of elimination when asking these questions. Actually what it boiled down to was that if I said the alphabets have a number of letters greater than 26 it meant the language is more difficult than English. Now I'm looking out for a language that has 12 letters in the alphabets so that I can learn it and attribute that as a third language.

But then, why a third language? Why not perfect our second language — English. There is definitely room for improvement. Not for me alone but for many people in Jordan. Driving in some parts of Amman I realise that



people name their stores, their pride and glory with names like. "Snob, Snob, Snob, Snob." I don't know what the store sells, I don't know what it specialises in (unless the name is any indication). I do not think I want to know. Then there is the "House of Nuts." I don't care whether it sells nuts and candy. I am not taking any risks by stepping in there. And their restaurant menu with "Banana esblitez and a sponge" meaning banana split and sponge cake.

We definitely have a language problem. What we need is to brush up on our second language. We are almost there. We just need intensive 30 day courses. We definitely do not need helicopters.

## THIS WEEK IN HISTORY

Thursday, Aug. 29

1935 — Queen Astrid of Belgium is killed in car accident in Switzerland.

1966 — Danish warships are scuttled at Copenhagen in World War II uprising against Nazis.

1945 — U.S. General Douglas MacArthur leaves Manila for Japan to accept Japanese surrender.

1960 — Jordan's premier Hazzah Al Majali is assassinated.

1965 — U.S. astronauts L. Gordon Cooper and Charles Conrad make safe landing in Atlantic after record eight-day orbit around Earth.

1972 — North and South Korean Red Cross officials meet in North Korea openly for first time to discuss reunifying divided families.

1978 — China's Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng completes visit to Eastern Europe, symbolising historic break with China's traditional isolation.

1987 — Two bombs explode five minutes apart in crowded main square of Syrian-policed Tripoli in Lebanon, killing three people and wounding 25.

1988 — Two Soviets and one Afghan blast off from a Central Asian space centre to join cosmonauts seeking an endurance record aboard an orbiting Soviet space station.

1990 — Armenia's parliament puts the republic under emergency rule, bans a nationalist paramilitary group and blocks roads around the capital after string of attacks leaves Armenian legislator dead.

Friday, Aug. 30

30 B.C. — Cleopatra of Egypt commits suicide by letting asp bite her.

1914 — German forces take Amiens in France during World War I.

1916 — Turkey declares war on Russia; Paul Von Hindenburg is named German chief of general staff.

1928 — Independence of India League is formed in India.

1944 — Russian forces enter Bucharest, Romania, in World War II.

1960 — East Germany imposes partial blockade of West Berlin.

1966 — China's Red Guards, their ranks swelled to half a million, demonstrate outside Soviet embassy in

Peking for second straight day.

1981 — Iran's president and prime minister are killed when bomb explodes in government offices in Tehran.

1989 — Latvian Communist Party leadership debates splitting off from Communist Party of Soviet Union.

Saturday, Aug. 31

1910 — Austria-Russian convention on Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet is signed, which aligns Russia with Britain and France against central powers.

1918 — Bolshevik troops attack British embassy in Petrograd, Russia.

1922 — Czech-Serb-Croat alliance is signed at Marienbad.

1923 — Italy occupies Corfu in Greece.

1939 — Attempts by French Premier Daladier and British Prime Minister Chamberlain to negotiate with Adolf Hitler of Germany fail.

1942 — German General Rommel renews offensive against British at Alam Halfa in North Africa in World War II but is driven back to original lines.

1957 — Independence of Federation of Malaya goes into effect.

1962 — Trinidad and Tobago become independent nation within British Commonwealth.

1960 — Polish labour leaders sign agreements with Communist government establishing for first time in a Soviet-Block nation the rights to strike and to establish free trade unions.

1967 — Government and opposition officials in South Korea agree on revising constitution to clear way for direct presidential elections and other reforms.

1990 — 250 militant Armenian nationalists give up their weapons after the republic's parliament declares a state of emergency.

Sunday, Sept. 1

1939 — Germany invades Poland, leading to start of World War II.

1945 — Japan surrenders aboard the battle ship USS Missouri at end of World War II.

1950 — North Korean troops launch attack across Maktong River in Korea.

1961 — United Nations breaks off relations with

Katanga government, and heavy fighting in Elizabethville and Jadotville results from U.N. attempt to arrest members of government.

1986 — Death toll confirmed at 79, with 319 others reported missing in sinking of Soviet passenger liner in Black Sea.

1962 — "Tanker war" in Gulf escalates, with Iraq claiming its jet planes hit three ships while Iran raids five others.

1989 — Riot police arrest more than 400 anti-apartheid protesters in downtown Cape Town, South Africa.

1969 — Army stages coup in Libya, monarchy is deposed and Libyan Arab Republic is proclaimed.

1986 — Nicaragua, at summit of Non-Aligned nations in Zimbabwe, accuses United States of aggression and intervention.

1987 — Two black men are hanged in Pretoria, South Africa, for multiple killing committed during outbreak of anti-apartheid violence.

1990 — Two Germans sign a treaty that provides the blueprint for merging two countries into one.

Monday, Sept. 2

1759 — Expulsion of Roman Catholic Jesuits begins in Portugal.

1783 — Britain, France, Spain and United States sign peace of Versailles, officially ending revolutionary war.

1791 — French constitution is passed by National Assembly, making France a constitutional monarchy.

1879 — Afghanistan troops massacre British legation at Kabul.

1904 — Japan defeats Russian forces at Liaoyang in China.

1913 — City of Nanking falls to Chinese revolutionary forces under Yuan Shih-Kai.

1939 — Britain and France declare war on Germany; Winston Churchill becomes first lord of admiralty in Britain; Germans sink "Athenia" off Ireland.

1943 — Allied forces invade Italy in World War II.

1945 — Singapore is returned to British control after being occupied by Japanese since 1942.

1962 — Katanga government accepts U.N. Secretary-General U Thant's plan for Congolese reunification.

1973 — Cholera outbreak in Italy spreads.

1976 — U.S. Viking II spacecraft lands on Mars.

1986 — South Africa's government reimposes order prohibiting journalists from reporting actions of security forces.

1989 — Thousands of blacks march and wade at "whites only" beach in nationwide defiance campaign in South Africa.

1990 — Russian President Boris Yeltsin unveils plan for Soviet republics to take control of their own economies.

By The Associated Press

## Morning sun

By E. Yaghi

In the early 1800's, deep in the jungles of Africa where owls screeched, pigeons cooed and exotic monkeys sing on vines, dwelled a young man named Addae, which in African means morning sun.

Addae was given this name simply because he was born at dawn just as the African sun began to rise above the dark forests and puffs of black smoke from the breakfast fire entered the small hut where an angry newborn protested his birth amidst the scent of barbecued lamb. As he grew up, Addae had never known any place other than his native home. Perhaps his abode may have been simple and his life bare compared to a citizen of luxury from a first world country in the twentieth century, but as far as he was concerned, he could not have been happier. Among different tribal villages people said, "Addae is one of best hunters and has already proven his bravery. He is swift with a spear and knows every inch of our area like the back of his hand. Maybe one day he will be chief of his tribe!"

Addae's mother indeed seemed proud of her oldest son. Soon a marriage contract would have to be arranged. "Any woman will be lucky to be married to Addae," his mother would brag. "But not just any woman will do. Addae must have the best and finest bride available."

Oh, this young warrior was filled with confidence. One late afternoon, Addae strutted through the forest elated with self-satisfaction. His father had warned him not to go out alone due to spreading rumours of bands of greedy white men who were constantly trying to trap victims from nearby villages for the slave trade. Addae couldn't imagine people selling human beings like animals for slavery. But he knew he was invincible and brave. How many times had he more than proved a match for any contestant to his strength? If anybody tried to bother him he would show them that they were dealing with the wrong person. So it happened. A group of white thieves pounced on him while he was walking. He was strong, but no match for their weapons, their numbers or their ruthless cruelty. His captors threw a briar net over him. He roared like a lion. They beat him with clubs until he nearly lost consciousness. One of the group cursed him, another spat on him, and a third said, "Shut up! It's better if you give up now or you'll never make it to America. You'll be dead before you arrive. We'll throw your body into the ocean as shark bait!"

Addae couldn't understand them and fought wildly. Eventually he lost hope. Bound, he boarded a slave ship where he was forced to live worse than an animal the entire trip across the ocean. Many Africans died, but Addae was strong and stubborn. He survived. Some inner sense told him that he would never again see his mother, father, friends or tribe again. He wondered if as a Muslim he would even be permitted to pray, fast and practice Islam in a place of heathens. Only time would tell.

And so, it passed that Addae was brought to the shores of America, the land of the free, and sold into slavery. He worked hard on a plantation that wasn't his but belonged to white people who were cruel and hateful. His name was changed and to the white man he was no longer Addae, Morning Sun, but Tom Welsh, his last name taken from Robert Welsh the man who owned him. Whenever Addae prayed, he was flogged. When he tried to fast, he was force

fed. The overseer of the plantation was harsh and endeavoured to make sure that all slaves lost their identity and religion as a means of subduing them. He treated them as beasts, making their existence desolate, miserable and degrading. Only in death would they find peace and liberty. Subsequently, he married a female slave who had been born and raised in America. She never accepted Islam and at first thought her husband to be rough and slightly uncivilised. She refused to raise their children as Muslims, but rather, raised them as slave Christians, where Christianity was used as a weapon to make the slaves think their souls were saved, yet they were never thought of as fellow humans and would never be allowed to attend white churches. Ultimately, the plantation where Addae worked, was broken up and sold. All the slaves were sold too. Addae was separated from his wife and children and never saw them again either. Later on just before he died, he said, "I'm finally free, no one can take my freedom away ever again. I'm still a Muslim too. I swear that there is no God but one and Mohammad is his prophet!"

Addae's wife never forgot her husband and never let her children forget him either. They grew up always remembering their father and the fact that he had come from Africa. They were proud of their heritage and they remembered his name and in turn taught their children the name of the African slave and what it meant but his grandchildren carried the surname Welsh. Many generations later, one man by the name of William Welsh, a direct descendant of Addae, born free in Georgia, accepted Islam. William had been a postman for many years and was growing old. He wanted to retire and move to Florida where he had some Muslim friends. He discovered Islam was the one religion he could adapt to, for in it he was equal with everybody. He prayed next to white men. He sat with them during the sermons. He was one of them, not an inferior being or thought of as a long ago slave. He finally found his identity and began to study his family history. He remembered hearing the story as a child of the great African slave named Addae. He found out that Addae had been a Muslim. William was that final point in a circle that had begun in the forests and jungles of Africa and now ended with him. Islam was back in Addae's family. William's sons soon accepted Islam too and William changed his first name to Shamseddin which in Arabic means Sun of the faith. William chose Jihad as his family name to symbolise his own struggle and Addae's religious fight in a foreign country to keep his religion and his dignity while a slave, owned by a strange people who had no mercy or compassion.

Now Shamseddin Jihad lives in Florida among his Muslim friends. He is very happy, free, equal in his religion with all men and owns the greatest gift on earth — his faith. His sons are committed to Da'wa, or spreading Islam among the Afro-Americans. Sometimes Shamseddin thinks of Addae, the young warrior who was captured and brought as a slave to America from his village and he smiles, for he knows that Addae would be very proud knowing that at last some of his descendants returned to Islam. Shamseddin performed his own social and cultural reversion and he ceased to imitate the people who had enslaved Addae. Islam became a lifestyle compatible to the former William Welsh.

## JTV CHANNEL 2 WEEKLY PREVIEW

Thursday, Aug. 29

9:10 Forever Green.

8:30 The Family Man

10:00 News in English

10:20 Simon and Simon

Disappearance of Harry

Harry disappears after

cooperating with the Simon

brothers, in an attempt to

incriminate the gang of smug-

lers.

9:10 Outlaws

New Orleans

It is another exciting anti-

crime adventure in another

place — this time in New

Orleans.

10:00 News in English

10:20 Movie Of The Week

All The Brothers Were

Valean

Starring: Robert Taylor and

Stewart Granger.

10:30 Night Court

The Battling Bailiff

Paul is losing, gradually,

the meaning of his life; his

colleagues convince him to

take up the profession of

boxing at night, and obviously,

this doesn't

## Volker Schlöndorff and the universalistic cinema Stories told with the camera

By Herbert Heineemann

**NÜRNBERG** — Another year at the cinemas with the same familiar story. This year, as every year in recent times, the top box-office hits are American productions, including *Pretty Woman* and *Dancing With the Wolves*. But, smack in the middle of these listings, is a modest European film by a German director. It registered runs of fourteen weeks and more in many German cities: The production, *Homo Faber*, is the film version of the book by Max Frisch with the same title. Its director, Volker Schlöndorff.

The film even made it into the top ten in total German cinema viewings last year in Germany. This achievement has turned attention once again to Schlöndorff, the German director who lives in America, who has also made American films and who wants to make more American films.

Schlöndorff, almost a "household name" on the international film scene, did not go bust in the United States like other European directors have, like Wim Wenders, for instance, or Louis Malle. They, too, wanted to make their version of the American dream come true. They, too, heard the call of Hollywood and headed it. But they returned home again, their projects

rified of.

Perhaps Schlöndorff is just the man to satisfy this requirement, as he has never seen himself as an "auteur" in the sense of the French "Nouvelle Vague" or the German "Jungfilm" group that emerged after 1965, even though he learned his trade in France. He had actually gone there on a wave of romanticism and not because he was buoyed by a sense of artistic mission.

What did he do to coax the Americans into awarding him an Oscar for his film rendi-

tion of the Günter Grass novel *The Tin Drum* in 1980? Perhaps, the answer's quite simple after all, perhaps it lies in the great "weakness" of Schlöndorff, a shortcoming that turns out to be a strong point: Schlöndorff is not a director with a distinct artistic style, his films aren't one-of-a-kind, and they don't branch out into dark mysteries nor are they couched in a complex narrative style. That makes him understandable and consumable internationally.

It's the same recipe that makes American films so successful all over the world. Schlöndorff himself defined it as follows: "Everything must be clear all the time. That's what makes American cinema naturally understood the world over, because it doesn't say: 'Okay, we leave the rest to the viewer.' You're forced to articulate things with much more clarity. You can't rely on your intuition and expect to produce art." That's something the Americans are almost ter-

rified of.

**Film as circus substitute**

From the outset, this concept predisposed Schlöndorff towards a popular approach to the medium, with artistic aspirations of secondary significance. As a result, from the beginning — his first film was in 1965 — his film authorship came, at most, to an involvement in writing the screenplay. He didn't see himself as a narrator.

Schlöndorff is the renderer into film, and of some of the world's best literature. He made his directorial debut with the film version of a short story by Robert Musil *The Young Törless*. His third film tackled Kleist in Michael Kohlhaas (1967-68).

When wide-screen acclaim failed to materialise, he shifted to television. Schlöndorff's television production of Brecht's first stage piece, *Baal*, had Werner Fassbinder, then at the outset of his career, in the title role. Produced in 1969, it is one of Schlöndorff's finest creations.

Among the literary masterpieces he has since rendered in film are Heinrich Böll's *The Lost Honour of Katharina Blüm*, Günter Grass' *The Tin Drum*, Nicolas Born's *The Fake*, Marcel Proust's *A Love Of Swann*, Arthur Miller's *Incident In Vichy*, Margaret Atwood's *Story Of*

*Malle*), and Max Frisch's *Homo Faber*.



A scene from the film *Homo Faber* as one film critic put it. Schlöndorff rendered the novel by Swiss author Max Frisch with a touch a "transcontinental cool."

Scholars of the literary word will, doubtlessly, have this and much else to quibble about it all of Schlöndorff's productions. The language of Günter Grass's *The Tin Drum*, almost baroque in its richness, might have fared differently under a film director more inclined to verbal sumptuousness. A director like Fellini might have been more suited to filming Günter Grass's *The Tin Drum*. The French, too, surely weren't all too happy to see a German director adapt a classic of their tongue (*Un Amour De Swann*) to the silver screen.

And yet, Schlöndorff suc-

ceeded in introducing a universally understood screen language in all these literary renditions, a cinematic Esperanto, which — out of necessity — had to level the exuberances of the literary, had to convert them into straight-forward imagery to achieve international understanding and possibly to prompt not a few of the viewers to read the corresponding book.

The Schlöndorff rendition of *The Lost Honour of Katharina Blüm*, where both Heinrich Böll and Schlöndorff

vented their rage at the sleazy practices of various German tabloids, certainly proved a very auspicious combination. The two sort of met at the level of outraged triviality, a fortunate coincidence.

Schlöndorff, thus, has become the leading German representative of universalistic cinema. Literary and cinematic purists may fault its facelessness, but such an exercise appears superfluous in an age where the global intermeshing of the media marks a major challenge to the value

of regional artistic reputations.

Schlöndorff takes the camera to tell literary stories, and he succeeds in conveying appreciation to the general viewer. Americans like it, and Germans also, as the *Homo Faber* success story in the midst of the U.S. blockbusters from Hollywood reveals. And to have a German success author in the ranks of the international continues to be a unique phenomenon, too unique for the critics to thumb their noses at it IN-press.

## Irish novelist knows what it is like to suffer

By Paul Majendie

Heuter

**BELFAST** — Best-selling novelist Michelle Hutchinson certainly does write at first hand about the violence in Northern Ireland.

The Irish Republican Army (IRA) crippled her policeman husband, gunned down her family. They had to move house, they will always be potential targets. Under the mayhem, the quietly determined young woman sat down to write what one critic called "one of the best terrorist thrillers ever to come out of Northern Ireland."

"Summary Justice" was a fast-paced and violent thriller about a policeman investigating paramilitary racketeers. He is betrayed by a police colleague. The IRA kills his wife and children. He goes on the warpath, seeking revenge.

"It was therapy. It transformed real life in to a fictionalised scene. It was more comforting than facing up to reality," Ms. Hutchinson said of her debut novel.

Ms. Hutchinson, who also finds time to bring of three young children, ran a home for abandoned animals and work on job creation projects in the community, seemed almost bemused by its success.

"Summary Justice" was number one for six weeks in Northern Ireland and I sold 100,000 copies," said Ms. Hutchinson.

Her second novel, *Dieback*, which tells the tale of an IRA assassin killed by the KGB, has now been published.

Ms. Hutchinson writes under the pen-name S.J. Michaels. Many critics褒贬不一 the style and content of the books that she was man.

"I have certainly grown up in a man's world," she con-

cedes.

In a quietly dispassionate voice Ms. Hutchinson tells how her husband's police career was shattered and her life became a nightmare.

Her husband Peter was

shot on the way to a

## Director Alan Parker shows his other side

By Matt Wolf  
The Associated Press

**DUBLIN** — Alan Parker may be known for his brash, angry, often controversial movies, but his new film from Ireland may surprise viewers with its humour and compassion.

"The Commitments" shows another side of the 47-year-old Parker, who says this film comes closest to his own experience of growing up in the working class.

"There are aspects of me that I think people don't know," the English director

of *Midnight Express* and *Mississippi Burning* said one morning in a Dublin hotel suite.

Based on a novel by Roddy Doyle, the \$12 million production takes a fast-paced, funny look at working-class Dubliners who form a rock group, *The Commitments*, dedicated to what they call "Dublin soul."

Worshipful of such black American legends as Smokey Robinson, James Brown and Otis Redding, *The Commitments* haunt the Dublin clubs, making a name for themselves with hard-driving renditions of such songs as "Try A Little Tenderness."

*School for Performing Arts*. But the director prefers to discuss the differences.

"To me, the basic metaphor in *Fame* was the American dream," said Parker. "It was an American movie steeped in the concept of success in the American sense — built into every single American is that you have the right to be successful."

"It's not about usurping black music or culture," said Parker. "It's about identifying with it."

The movie bears a superficial resemblance to *Fame*, Parker's hit 1980 movie tracking the lives of several students at New York's High

then, every film up to *The Commitments* — with the exception of *Pink Floyd, The Wall* (1982) — has dealt with American topics or American characters, including a young American imprisoned in Turkey for drug smuggling in *Midnight Express* (1978) and the steamy thriller, *Angel Heart* (1987).

Parker left school at 18 and began his career in advertising, turning to feature films with *Bugsy Malone* when his early television scripts were rejected.

"They used to come back with a big rubber stamp on them saying 'parochial,' 'parochial, parochial,'" he said. "I wrote *Bugsy* as a reaction to that frustration of people saying, 'why are you still writing about a council flat in Islington'?"

Now, Parker finds himself fending off accusations that he has abandoned England.

"To me, this is a big world we live in, and Britain's a tiny country," said Parker, who must be one of the few directors of any nationality to feel liberated by Hollywood.

"The whole thing of growing up in Islington or whatever is not a fact at all in the United States," he said. "It doesn't matter. No one gives a damn. No one worries where you come from or who you are."

"What matters in America is that you're a filmmaker, and that's a very healthy feeling."



Director Alan Parker (right) with starred in Parker's latest film American actors Denis Quaid (centre) and Tamlyn Tomita who

## Cuban 'raft art' comes to Miami gallery

By Joanne Kenen  
Reuter

**MIAMI** — To Fred Snitzer, the flimsy rafts of rubber, string and wood that carry Cuban refugees to Florida are more than powerful political symbols. They are works of art.

Snitzer has displayed eight makeshift rafts and boats in his coral gables art gallery in an exhibition called "they would rather die."

The exhibition includes a 30-minute documentary film on the Cuban refugees and paintings by four exiled artists about the hazardous, often fatal, flight from the Cuban island to the United States.

Some 17,000 Cubans have arrived in the makeshift crafts since President Fidel Castro's 1959 Communist revolution. Nearly 1,400 have come so far this year, more than any year since the Mariel boatlift in 1980. This was when 125,000 people left from the western port of Mariel in a five-month exodus sanctioned by the Cuban leader.

No one knows how many have not survived the trip. To Miami's intensely political Cuban community, the rafts serve as an indictment of Castro. Snitzer agrees, but also sees contemporary sculpture.

"I was very, very moved when I first saw the rafts," said Snitzer about his friend Adalberto Delgado's film, in which refugees describe how they scavenged the inner tubes of tyres, hoarded bits of wood and burlap before embarking on their journey.

"They hold up visually in the art world ... there is a creative insistence and they show that sometimes people who are not artists can make art."

Snitzer staged the exhibition during the traditionally slow summer season, when he usually holds some kind of non-profit making event. He has received inquiries from several galleries in other parts of the country and hopes to take it on a national tour.

Humberto Sanchez, who has been collecting the rafts, lent several to Snitzer for the show. Sanchez and a group of associates are trying to raise money to start a permanent raft museum and monument in Miami.

Each of the four artists whose paintings are exhibited with the rafts were exploring the theme even before Snitzer brought them together for his show.

Julio Antonio, who left Cuba five years ago, has spent the last 18 months on a series about the raft people. He calls one canvas "poignant realities."

Juan Abreu-Felipe, who came to the United States on

the

## Australian researchers optimistic on skin cancer vaccine

SYDNEY (R) — Australian researchers, testing a pioneering vaccine aimed at preventing regrowth of the most deadly form of skin cancer after surgery, have said results so far were promising.

Three years of trials across the country have involved 270 patients with melanoma — malignant tumours that can spread to other parts of the body, causing death.

"It's certainly looking quite promising," Professor Peter Hersey, research director of the Royal Newcastle Hospital's melanoma unit, told Reuters.

Prof. Hersey and Australia's leading skin cancer specialist, Professor Bill McCarthy, co-directors of the study, propose to test 400 patients before knowing conclusively whether the vaccine is effective.

"Within two years we should be able to determine if we can successfully vaccinate against this disease," Prof. McCarthy said.

There had been no detrimental effect on the patients and growth appeared to have been halted, he said.

Prof. McCarthy, head of Royal Prince Alfred Hospital's melanoma unit, warned

earlier this year that about two-thirds of Australia's 17 million population would develop some form of skin cancer in their lifetime and one in 55 would develop potentially fatal melanoma cancer.

Australia has the highest incidence of skin cancer in the world and a vaccine against melanoma has long been thought possible by immunologists, Prof. Hersey said.

The vaccine being tested in random trials is made from melanoma cells artificially infected with the vaccinia virus. Vaccinia is the basis of the vaccine that rid the world of smallpox.

Patients vaccinated after surgery were in two high-risk melanoma groups — with thick primary melanoma and with melanoma that had spread to regional lymph nodes.

At present only 30 to 40 per cent of patients in either group survive for more than five years after surgery.

The concept is that the Vaccinia component of the vaccine would stimulate the T-cells of the patient's immune system while the melanoma component would prime the aroused T-cells against the melanoma.

## Colombia making first effective malaria vaccine

By Michael Stott  
Reuter

RIO DE JANEIRO — The world's first effective vaccine against malaria, a disease that kills three million people a year in the tropics, is now only a few years away from encouraging trial results, the vaccine's inventor told an international conference Friday.

"We're now moving very quickly because various countries around the world — in Latin America, Africa and Asia — are collaborating to develop the vaccine," Manuel Elkin Patarroyo of Colombia's National Institute of Immunology said in an interview after addressing the fourth International Conference on Malaria.

Asked how many years away a mass-produced vaccine was, Dr. Patarroyo, 44, replied: "Not many. I don't want to give a firm date because we still have to complete testing, but not many."

Malaria is one of the world's biggest killers.

More than 300 million cases are reported every year and one in two per cent prove fatal. By comparison, AIDS has claimed fewer than 200,000 lives since it was discovered.

Scientists have produced five different vaccines but Dr. Patarroyo's is the only one to have been tested on humans and the only one with positive field results from thousands of volunteers to back its claims.

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## King arrives in London from Vienna

endure in our region and in our history.

"We stood for ideals and principles. We stood against aggression and we stood for peaceful resolution to problems. We stood for the lives of many and for diverting the resources towards building and constructing and forging a better future for mankind. We stood in protection of the environment of our small universe, the home of all of us in this world. We were possibly misunderstood by many, but amongst those who understood us and stood with us were our friends in Austria, and their support in every level meant very much and will always be remembered by my countrymen and my people."

"We are on the threshold of hopefully a new phase in the life of our region and the world. We are optimistic, enthusiastic and determined to contribute our utmost for the fulfilment of a dream, which is that of an honourable, just and lasting peace for our people, for all the people in the region and for future generations."

The mayor of Vienna welcomed King Hussein on behalf of the city's residents and lauded Jordanian-Austrian relations. He expressed pride in the King and said awarding of the medal to Vienna embodied that the strength of friendship between Amman and Vienna.

He stressed the need to enhance bilateral relations for the interest of both the Jordanian and Austrian peoples.

The ceremony was attended by Royal Court Chief Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker, Foreign Minister Abdullah Ensour and senior Austrian officials.

## PLO team in Cairo for talks

(Continued from page 1)

will abide by Resolution 242.

Mr. Arafat also accused the Israeli secret service Mossad of responsibility for the slaying in January of two of his closest aides — Sabah Khalaf and Hayel Abdul Hamid.

The two men were killed in Tunisia, where the PLO has its headquarters by a gunman loyal to Abu Nidal who split from the PLO in 1973.

Behind these crimes was Abu Nidal and behind Abu Nidal was the Mossad," Mr. Arafat said.

In Damascus, a group within the PLO Wednesday rejected the U.S. peace plan, saying the ideas were "aiming at eliminating the Palestinian cause."

## Sharon details settlement plans

(Continued from page 1)

target non-registered Palestinian land, declare it "state land" and then use it to build Jewish settlements.

About two-thirds of Palestinian land is not registered because the registration process begun by the Jordanian government was suspended after Israel occupied the territories in the 1967 war, Al Hag said.

"Since then, Israel has prevented the vast majority of the Palestinians from registering their land," said Al Hag researcher Frances Hasso, who compiled the report.

Another method is to confiscate land for public purposes, "which usually means the construction of settlements or roads serving settlements," the Al Hag report said.

It said this method was to

protect the rights of the

population.

Mr. Arafat said 304,120 dunums, or 8.75 per cent of the total land area in the occupied territories, were seized between January 1988 and June 1991.

Of these, 418,642 dunums, or 7.29 per cent of the land area, were taken between January 1990 and June 1991, the report said.

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Mr. A

## Despite coup tension, Soviets lead at World Championships

TOKYO (Agencies) — The Soviet team has shaken off the effects of political turmoil at home to take a commanding lead in the medals race halfway through the 3rd World Athletics Championships.

The Soviet performance not only appeared unaffected by the coup that failed last week. It also dispelled doubts stemming from the team's mediocre showing at the 1990 European Championships in Split, Yugoslavia, that domestic problems had crippled the Soviets as a track power.

At this tournament, 14 medals in four days — including four golds — have given the Soviet Union a five-medal lead over the second-place United States. The Soviets have twice as many medals as the unified German team.

"Our athletes have been able to train properly this year despite many problems. This proves their dedication to the sport and their professional approach," said former Soviet star Igor Ter-Ovanesyan, now chairman of the National athletics federation.

A mix of veterans and newer stars has contributed to the team's success at the championships.

At 36, Yuri Sedykh was one of the oldest competitors. But the world record-holder and Olympic champion was still No. 1 in the

hammer throw, which he dominated with 81.70 metres for the Soviet team's only men's gold so far.

The women provided a gold on opening day in the walk and two big golds with their middle-distance runners.

Alina Ivanova, at 22 a rising star in the event, had a strong finish to take the 10-kilometre walk in 42 minutes, .57 seconds Saturday.

Lilia Nurutdinova upset heavy favourite Ana Quirot of Cuba for a gold in the 800 metres with 1:57.50 and two-time world and Olympic champion Tatyana Dorovskikh, formerly Samolenko, won the 3,000.

Making a comeback after marrying and having a child, the 30-year-old Dorovskikh led a 1-2 Soviet placing in the event with 8:52.

Some of the team's big guns are yet to perform, including star pole vaulter Sergei Bubka, giving the Soviet Union a good chance of leading the medals table throughout the championships.

In Rome four years ago, the east Germans led in golds with 10, followed by the United States with 9. The Soviet team was only third with 7.

Overall, the east Germans had 31 medals to 25 for the Soviet Union and 20 for the United

States.

In Tuesday's finals, Katrin Krabbe broke Jamaican Merlene Ottey's streak of 56 wins for the women's 100 metres for the first of the three German golds in the day. Krabbe had 10.99, with American Gwen Torrence second at 11.03 and Ottey third 11.06.

Marie-Josée Perez of France won the women's 400 metres in 49.13 seconds, fastest in the world this year, and Sabine Brau of Germany topped the heptathlon with 6,672 points.

The four men's golds went to American Michael Johnson, 20.01 in the 200, to Samuel Matete of Zambia, 47.64 in the 400 metres hurdles, Billie Korchell of Kenya 1:43.99 in the 800, and Lars Riedel of Germany, 66.20 in the discus.

No respite for Lewis, Ottey on rest day

Meanwhile there was no respite for Carl Lewis and Merlene Ottey Wednesday's rest day at the World Athletics Championships as they braced themselves for the dates with destiny ahead.

For Lewis, athletics immortality beckoned with the prospect of breaking Bob Beamon's 23-year-old longjump world record.

For Ottey, there was contemplation of a more sobering Olympic and world champion to an 8.64-metre last effort.

medal at last. Lewis reached the pinnacle of what had previously seemed to be a fading career with his stunning world record in Sunday's 100 metres final, highlight of the first half of the championships and by common consent the greatest race ever run.

The American goes into Thursday's long jump qualifiers with his confidence at an all-time high and his sights on finally beating Beamon's 8.90-metre "leap into the 21st century" world record in Friday's final.

Lewis refuses to discuss world records but close associates said breaking Beamon's mark, set at altitude in the 1968 Mexico Olympics, would be the crowning point of his already extraordinary list of achievements.

Conditions look promising. The newly developed surface at Tokyo's National Stadium was proved to be super-fast in the 100 metres final when Lewis clocked 9.86 seconds and the first six set personal bests. All within 9.96 seconds.

Lewis, as great a competitor as he is an athlete, could be pushed to by compatriot Mike Powell, whose 8.63-metre jump in June's U.S. National Championships predicted to whether South African athletes would be in the Olympics in Barcelona next summer.

He reiterated that the federation had done everything it could to bring them to the current World Championships in Tokyo, and said it would continue to push for South Africans to be allowed to compete internationally.

## Jordan beats Taiwan 76-73 in basketball championships

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan defeated Taiwan 76-73 Wednesday in the quarterfinals of the men's Asian Basketball Championship currently being held in Japan.

His Royal Highness Prince Ghazi, president of the Jordanian Basketball Federation (JBF) expressed his pride in the Jordanian national team's results in the championship. In a cable he sent to the vice-president of the Jordanian Federation, Prince Ghazi expressed his wishes that the team would reach the finals.

Minister of Youth Saleh Israeidat Wednesday telephoned head of the Jordanian delegation to Japan, Abdulrahim Kiswani, and congratulated him and the team members over their victory. Dr. Israeidat conveyed to Mr. Kiswani the greetings of the Jordanian youth to the Jordanian team.

Dr. Israeidat, who earlier sent a congratulatory cable to the team urged them to do their utmost to win in the remaining matches in order to win a place for Jordan in the Olympic Games.

## Unity Games to end South Africa's isolation

TOKYO (AP) — An athletics meet called the "African Unity Games" will end South Africa's isolation from athletics in October, the head of the sport's world governing body said Wednesday.

But Primo Nebiolo, president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF), declined to predict whether South African athletes would be in the Olympics in Barcelona next summer.

In May, the IAAF gave the South African Amateur Athletic Association (SAAA) provisional membership that limited it to competition in Africa and African Games in Cairo.

They are being organised "in the hope of seeking a positive solution to the problem of South Africa's isolation from the international athletics scene," he said at a news conference.

Nebiolo said he would travel to Africa to officially open the games, being organised in consultation with leaders of African track and field.

In May, the IAAF gave the South African Amateur Athletic Association (SAAA) provisional membership that limited it to competition in Africa and African Games in Cairo.

Nebiolo said the IAAF hoped the staging of the unity games "will reinforce the position of the South African athletes while at the same time underlining the fact that recognition of the SAAA and the eventual participation of South African athletes outside the African continent can only be granted by the IAAF congress."

## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY AUGUST 29, 1991

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** You have a great chance to get very foundation and structure of your life on a much better basis now by carefully analysing whatever you have there in & replacing what isn't satisfactory.

**ARIES:** (March 21 to April 19) You find that those in executive positions have so many pressures they are apt to be short and unpleasant with those about so don't aggravate them.

**Taurus:** (April 20 to May 18) You need ideas are all right at the correct moment for putting them in effect which this is not so sure in postpone definite action until a better time.

**GEMINI:** (May 21 in June 21) Think out a course of action that can gain you the good will of all experts in their fields and then get your payments well attended to.

**MOON CHILDREN:** (June 22 to July 21) Now you are able to show partners that you have their welfare and best interest at heart so do without any of the usual chafing.

**LEO:** (July 22 to August 21) You have so many projects to do and this is the time to be so occupied with your chores that you don't have the time to get involved in problems.

**VIRGO:** (August 22 to September 21) Take some time out to actually show you think about the best way to please companions so you help relieve them of their worries that they have.

**LIBRA:** (September 23 to October 22) Whatever your family now expects of you can be a source of irritation in but you would be

"The stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you.

## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY AUGUST 29, 1991

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

**ARIES:** (March 21 to April 19) You certainly have every sort of interest in some new arrangements but they need more preparation than you wish to give them but war.

**Taurus:** (April 20 to May 18) Making a point to seek out suggestions from experts in credit or emotional matters brings you some highly satisfactory way to get ahead.

**GEMINI:** (May 21 to June 21) Whatever you want to do that requires some additional rapport with a partner requires you sit down and talk out the overall plan you have.

**Capricorn:** (December 22 to January 21) Get out of the lime-light and put yourself in an obscure position where you can watch what is going on about you and study what can be done.

**Aquarius:** (January 21 to February 19) You desire for more of this world's pleasures with good friends requires that you first show them your affection and devotion before getting it from them.

**Pisces:** (February 20 to March 20) You are the one who needs to be sure you do what anyone in high office asks of you so make a point to show you are the one who does follow rules.

"The stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you.

## Birth Stone for February: Amethyst.

World Resources: Dapra & Co. Inc.

Amman: Rio de Janeiro Jewellers: Gant

## THE BETTER HALF.

By Barnes

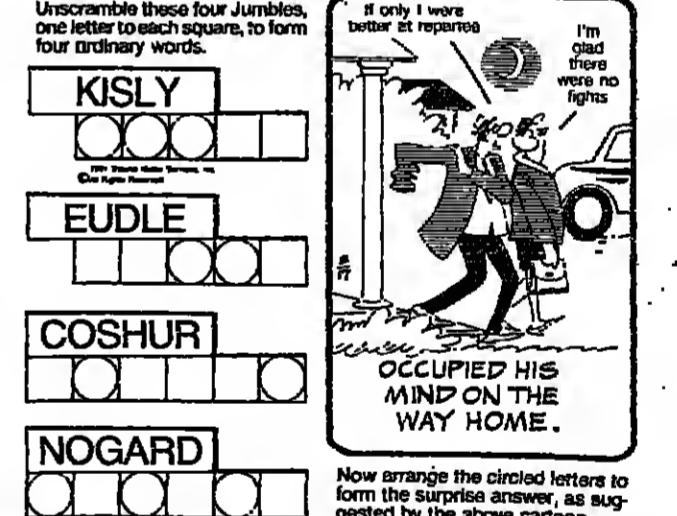


"I'll vouch for the salesperson's comment that it's an Italian original. Tony the junkman's horse wears one just like it."

## JUMBLE.

THAT SCRABBLING WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



"I'm glad there were no lights  
if only I were better at repartee  
I OCCUPIED HIS MIND ON THE WAY HOME."

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: "WHAT HE HAVE"

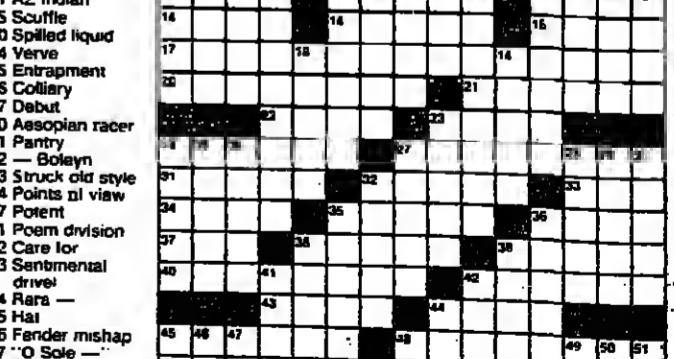
(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble: CHAMP OCCUR QUEASY MARLIN

Answer: What a "human worm" deserves to do—SQUIRM

## THE Daily Crossword

by Florence C. Adler



19 Up the ante, 20. Mora positive, 21. Rascal, 22. First, 23. Colossal particle, 24. OT festival, 25. Deputy, 26. Present occasion, 27. 30. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401.



## Serb rebels attack Croatia town

BELGRADE (AP) — Federal army troops were reportedly involved in clashes that broke out anew in Croatia Wednesday.

The clashes erupted in mid-morning, after a brief lull following Tuesday's talks between Croatia's leaders and federal military chiefs during which they agreed on the need for a ceasefire.

A Croatian TV cameraman was killed and his assistant injured near Vukovar, the Croatian Ministry of Defence said.

Radio Belgrade said Serb militants appeared to be making a push to capture Vukovar, a Croat-held town on the Danube River border with Serbia.

The Yugoslav News Agency (Tanjug) quoted reports from the battlefield as saying federal army troops were also involved in the clashes.

Tanjug quoted military sources in the area as saying that federal troops deployed near Vukovar had come under attack from Croatian positions. The army suffered no casualties, Tanjug said.

The agency said clashes were intensifying by early afternoon.

Heavy fighting in recent days had prompted Croatia to warn of all-out war with rival Serbia.

Yugoslavia's collective federal presidency, which adjourned a

session late Tuesday, resumed its meeting Wednesday behind closed doors, Tanjug said.

After returning to Zagreb from talks with top Yugoslav military leaders on the Adriatic island of Brioni, Croatian President Franjo Tudjman indicated slight optimism in a televised news conference.

He told reporters while the meeting was marked by differences of opinion, "there is a certain amount of hope left that we can avoid the escalation of war imposed on Croatia..."

Mr. Tudjman, who conferred with Federal Defence Minister Gen. Veljko Kadijevic and the army chief of staff, Serb hardliner Gen. Blagoje Adzic, was scheduled to meet with French President Francois Mitterrand in Paris Wednesday.

His arch-rival, Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic, also was invited to go to Paris after Mr. Tudjman, Tanjug reported.

In Brussels, the EC proposed a peace conference for Yugoslavia if a ceasefire takes effect in Croatia by Sunday, officials said.

If not, the EC foreign ministers agreed to take unspecified measures against Serbia, Yugoslavia's largest republic.

Croatian radio reported renewed clashes across a swath spreading from the Dalmatian

hinterland of Krajina to Slavonia, a region in eastern Croatia bordering Serbia.

Meanwhile, the Croatian Information Ministry said Monday's fighting killed at least 12 people and wounded 80. The Croatian News Agency (HINA) later said 30 people were killed and 60 injured in Monday's fierce battle for Vukovar in Slavonia.

There was no independent confirmation of the casualty toll.

Croatia threatened last week to order mobilisation unless the federal army withdraws to barracks by Aug. 31.

As Serb rebels backed by federal troops push deeper into Croatia, residents of the usually lively Croatian capital, Zagreb, still can't believe their city could come under attack.

"Real war is being waged in a large part of Croatia," Croatian Deputy Premier Mato Granic told reporters in Zagreb.

Mr. Granic said the government would take urgent measures, including general mobilisation, so that "the burden of war could be shared by all citizens."

Media reports said fighting continued Tuesday at several points in Croatia, Yugoslavia's second largest republic.

Croatian radio reported renewed clashes across a swath spreading from the Dalmatian

Sea to the Danube River.

The factions were now discussing a welter of other questions such as details of disarming, the form of elections and several amendments requested by Phnom Penh.

A final agreement must be approved by permanent members of the Security Council before the U.N. undertakes what would be a massive peace-keeping and reconstruction mission in Cambodia.

"The United States is determined to see a credible role for the United Nations that will provide for free and fair elections for the Cambodian people in conditions of security and which will make possible the basic expression of Cambodian sovereignty which is the free political choice of the people," Mr. Solomon said in a statement.

"My impression is that there seems to be movement in a positive direction," he said.

He also said that the Soviet ambassador to Poland, Yuri Kashlev, had been recalled.

Mr. Kashlev did not elaborate but according to the Polish press, Mr. Kashlev reportedly supported the eight-man Emergency Committee that tried to depose Mr. Gorbachev.

The situation is so volatile that one is not even able to establish a partner for talks," Mr. Walesa said.

He said the situation in the Soviet Union was still volatile and that under the circumstances it was most important for Poland to be able to organise itself in case of any threat.

Mr. Walesa was speaking during a break in a conference of foreign affairs experts on Polish policy in the face of the breakup of the Soviet Union.

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